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ZHAO, REAGAN LETTERS ON COMMUNIQUE ANNIVERSARY

OW011208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Ronald Reagan exchanged letters on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the issuance of the joint communique in Shanghai by the People's Republic of China and the United States of America.

Premier Zhao Ziyang in his letter extends good wishes to President Reagan and the American people.

The letter says: The joint communique issued by China and the United States a decade ago was a historic document, which started the process of normalization of relations between China and the United States and subsequently led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between them. During this period, our two sides have had extensive contacts and exchanges in many fields, thus enhancing the understanding between the governments and deepening the friendship between the people. The development of Sino-U.S. relations is not only in the fundamental interests of our two peoples, but also conducive to the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

The letter stresses: "Both the Chinese and American peoples hope that Sino-U.S. relations will continue to move ahead in the years to come. I believe that these relations will continue to develop so long as both governments adhere to the principles jointly established in the Shanghai communique and the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations and overcome the obstacles currently existing in the relations between the two countries. The Chinese Government is willing to make efforts together with the U.S. Government towards this end."

President Reagan in his letter extends warm wishes to Premier Zhao Ziyang and the Chinese people.

The letter says: In the decades following the issuance of the Shanghai communique, and particularly since the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979, our relations with your government and people have greatly expanded.

Referring to the bilateral ties between the two countries, the letter says: These concrete manifestations of good relations between the people of the United States and China [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1200 GMT on 1 March, reporting on the Zhao-Reagan letters, reads: "The development of good relations between the people of the United States and China in many fields..."] are not only in the interests of the two countries; they enhance the prospects for peace and stability throughout the Asia-Pacific region, and beyond.

The letter concludes: It is appropriate for me, at this time, to reaffirm the positions agreed to by both sides in the Shanghai communique and the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China and to declare my government's willingness to work with our counterparts in Beijing to overcome differences and deepen U.S.-China ties.

PRC ENVOY TO U.S. HOSTS DINNER FOR NIXON

OW271318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] New York, February 26 (XINHUA) -- Former U.S. President Richard Nixon said that the American people and Chinese people working together would become an important force in defense of peace and justice in modern history. If they failed to do so, it would be a tragedy of historical magnitude, he stressed.

Nixon made these remarks at a dinner in his honor given by Chai Zemin, Chinese ambassador to the United States, in New York this evening.

Mr. Nixon said that the Soviet aggression and adventurism were the common concerns of the U.S. and China in 1972, and these concerns were more serious in 1982. "It would be a tragedy if the Chinese people and American people could not work together for a better world," he added. He continued: "If we can work together, we can change the world. It is in this spirit that I look into the next ten years." He stressed: "The past decade is important for our survival. The future decade will be important for us to defend and to build."

Speaking first at the dinner, Ambassador Chai said that the Shanghai communique issued ten years ago was an important historical document, which unequivocally states that the Government of the United States recognizes only one China and that Taiwan is part of China, and both sides agree to build bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Dwelling on the present state of the U.S.-Chinese relations, he said it was regrettable that difficulties came up due to the U.S. sale of weapons to Taiwan. The Sino-American strategic relations should continue to develop, instead of stagnating or retrogressing, he added.

He hoped that both sides would strive to overcome the serious obstacles existing between the two countries in light of the spirit of the Shanghai communique and the principles embodied in the joint communique on normalization of the relations between the two countries.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD ISRAEL

HK241207 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Ji Chang [4480 2490]: "'Asset' or 'Liability?'"]

[Text] On hearing the news that the United States planned to sell sophisticated weapons to Jordan, the Begin authorities in Israel made a great hue and cry. Seeing that the situation was pretty hot, the United States hurriedly denied the news. President Reagan wrote a letter to Begin, saying that the U.S. policy on Israel had not changed and that the United States was determined to maintain Israeli military superiority in the Middle East and so forth.

The United States has always regarded Israel as its "strategic asset" in the Middle East and adopted a stand of supporting and siding with that country. In order to formulate a "common strategy" in the Middle East to deal with the Soviet Union, the United States intends to improve its relations with the Arab nations. However, whenever the United States intends to take actions to improve its relations with these countries, the Begin authorities always come forward to create difficulties and put up innumerable obstacles. Therefore, whether Israel is a "strategic asset" or a problematic liability for the United States is truly a question. Some American officers have said worriedly: "The United States should never become the guarantee behind Israeli interests;" that Israeli acts have "severely hampered U.S. relations with the Arab nations;" and that "it is difficult for the United States to maintain its special friendship."

Under such circumstances, it was necessary for the United States to reaffirm that its policy remained unchanged. This showed the subtle changes in U.S.-Israeli relations as well as the fact that, in American eyes, Israel is still an "asset" rather than a "liability." However, if this is the case, the United States will continue to find itself in a passive and awkward position in the Middle East.

SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN SINGAPORE DENOUNCED

HK010337 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Te An [3676 1344]: "Office Is Closed Today"]

[Text] On 22 February, the Singapore Government ordered two Soviet spies -- Anatoliy Alekseyevich Larkin and Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bondarev -- to leave Singapore within 24 hours. Some people telephoned the Soviet Embassy in Singapore to inquire about this matter, but they got the answer that "the embassy is closed today."

Why was the "embassy closed" on Monday? It was really strange. However, as a matter of fact, the reason is that there were facts that would have been embarrassing for them to disclose. What could they say, since the espionage activities of their two spies were exposed with undeniable evidence?

Nevertheless, their answer that the "embassy is closed" also betrayed the true nature of the Soviet Embassy. They have not been engaging in diplomatic affairs at the Soviet Embassy but clandestine espionage activities. The expelled Larkin did not carry out the business of the second secretary of the Soviet Embassy but, posing as a "Swedish reporter," engaged in the business of trying to buy military information from Singaporean Army officers. Bondarev did not carry out the business of the "superintendent" of a shipyard, but the business of recruiting local businessmen as KGB agents, by means of promoting their business, in order to develop the Soviet intelligence network in Singapore.

The espionage activities of Soviet "diplomats" everywhere have inevitably resulted in their expulsion everywhere. Larkin was the fifth Soviet "diplomat" to be expelled from a Southeast Asian country within the short period of 1 year. Is it possible that such wanton and arrogant activities will lead to the closure of all their embassies?

INDONESIAN EXPULSION OF SOVIET DIPLOMAT VIEWED

HK260350 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Hai Liang [3189 0081]: "It Is Both Infuriating and Absurd"]

[Text] Not long ago, a Soviet assistant military attache was expelled by the Indonesian Government because his espionage activities fell through and he was exposed. It was reported that a counselor at the Soviet Embassy who accompanied this Soviet spy to the Jakarta airport willfully made trouble. He started a fight, violently beating the security guards at the airport. His wife behaved even worse. She bit an Indonesian security guard.

It is a common occurrence for Soviet KGB agents to pass themselves off as diplomats. Nor is there anything new in their being expelled after their espionage activities fall through and they are exposed. However, the current show of resisting arrest after bringing shame to oneself and resorting to force after failing to resist arrest is indeed rare. This can only be called scandalous and disgusting behavior, and is both infuriating and absurd. What is infuriating is that the Soviet KGB agents have gone so far as to act so violently and overbearingly against another country. It seems as if they could stalk off after violating the law of another country and not be punished. What is absurd is that these Russians in the guise of diplomats have turned out to be out-and-out scoundrels since they were exposed. However, whether they are conspiring secretly or trying to frighten others openly and wantonly, they will not escape punishment by the country to which they are assigned. No matter who you are, you will be caught red-handed if you are engaged in this base and mean racket. No courtesy will be accorded you.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON WANG BINGNAN'S COMMENTS

The following correction applies to the item headlined "Wang Bingnan Comments on Sino-Soviet Relations," published in the 25 February China DAILY REPORT, page C 1: Paragraph two, from line one, should read: "...struggle against hegemonism in international affairs and on efforts to defend peace throughout the world..."

U.S.-ROK MILITARY EXERCISES TERMED 'PROVOCATIVE'

SK272325 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Commentary by unidentified XINHUA reporter: "Provocative Act Straining the Situation"]

[Text] The "Team Spirit '82" military exercise, jointly staged by U.S. troops and the South Korean Army, is being held for 73 days from 13 February throughout South Korea.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are mobilizing some 157,500 soldiers in this large-scale military exercise. The people are concerned about the fact that there may be grave consequences on the Korean Peninsula as a result of this military exercise.

Some time ago, a spokesman of the combined headquarters of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army raved that the purpose of the "Team Spirit '82" military exercise is to cope with a provocative situation that might occur on the Korean Peninsula. The so-called provocative incident raved about by him implies an armed attack against South Korea by the northern half of the republic. The United States and the South Korean authorities have been trying to find a proper excuse for holding military exercises ever since they began to stage the military exercises codenamed Team Spirit once every year from 1976.

They always say that the threat of southward invasion exists on the Korean Peninsula. However, such propaganda by the United States and South Korea is totally groundless. For the last few years, the DPRK has made great efforts to safeguard peace on the Korean Peninsula. The DPRK has clearly stated that it has no intention to invade the South and has stressed that North-South reunification should be achieved peacefully, not by means of force. It has proposed to the United States the holding of negotiations and conclusion of a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement. It also proposed the easing of tension and reduction of military forces in the North and the South.

Thanks to the DPRK, which is implementing a firm policy for peace, the status quo on the Korean Peninsula is being maintained. Thus, the question of southward threat and provocative acts by the North basically does not exist on the Korean Peninsula.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are perpetrating a large-scale military exercise with a nonsensical excuse. This is a provocative act against the policy for peace of the DPRK Government. On the pretext of southward invasion, the United States prepared a defensive operational strategy, which is offensive in nature, together with the South Korean authorities. It raved that if the northern half attacks South Korea, it would deal fatal retaliatory blows against the northern half in a short time. In line with this strategy, it has taken the northern half as the simulated enemy during the "Team Spirit '82" joint military exercise. Thus, it has created a grave situation directly threatening the northern half. This clearly shows those who are responsible for creating tension on the Korean Peninsula are the United States and the South Korean authorities.

In order to divert people's attention and escape criminal responsibility for creating tension on the Korean Peninsula, the United States invited the members of the DPRK and PRC side of the Korean Armistice Commission and members of the neutral nations supervisory commission to watch the "Team Spirit '82" military exercise. The Korean people are the masters of Korea. The U.S. troops' participation in the military exercise staged in South Korea itself gravely damages the Korean people's national dignity. Nevertheless, the United States shamelessly invited the northern half of Korea to watch the military exercise. This is an intolerable mockery of the Korean people.

Those who set fire to a house and then invite the owner to see the flames should be deservedly denounced.

KHIEU SAMPHAN INTERVIEWED BY BEIJING MEDIA

BK280415 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Interview conducted on 26 February between Democratic Kampuchean State Presidium Chairman and Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Beijing radio correspondents and other Chinese journalists in Beijing -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] We are very pleased that Your Excellency has received us even though you are very busy. We Chinese newsmen would like to ask Your Excellency to brief us on the special aspects of the situation on the Kampuchean battlefield during this year's dry season.

[Answer] The situation on the battlefield has developed steadily this year. We can also say that militarily the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have found themselves at a complete and total impasse. Compared with last year's dry season the current dry season sees the Vietnamese strength reduced by 50 percent on every battlefield throughout the country. It has dwindled by less than 50 percent on some battlefields and by more than 50 percent on others. However, on the whole their strength has decreased by half.

I would like to brief you on the situation on a number of battlefields to give you some insight into this development. This map was prepared in September 1981, that is, at the end of the 1981 rainy season. This zone in green is the zone under the control of Democratic Kampuchea in the rainy season. This red zone is a zone of fierce fighting. This spotted zone is the guerrilla zone. Well, how has the situation developed during this dry season?

I am going to cite the Oddar Meanchey-Siem Reap-Preah Vihear battlefield as the first example. This battlefield is here. During the rainy season, our liberated zone was vast. However, in October 1981, the Vietnamese concentrated their forces to launch an operation in this zone by attacking us from the rear to block our supply route. They intended to cut our line of transportation of food and ammunition from the villages in the north to support our forces operating along Route 6 from Siem Reap to Kompong Thom towns. Yes, their intention was to cut our transportation route and block the supply line of our forces operating along Route 6. However, they failed in this purpose because: first, it is a large area and their strength was insufficient and, in particular, we enjoyed the support of the people. We continued to transport food and ammunition to supply our forces conducting activities along Route 6. Second, we attacked them and cut their transportation line from the rear. We fought this way throughout October, November and December. In January, the enemy was forced to retreat, allowing us to recapture many villages and restore our liberated zone to its former limits. On this battlefield, the Vietnamese had made similar attempts during the previous dry seasons and they tried it again this year. However, compared with the past, their recent effort was reduced in scope by 20 percent. This is one example.

Let me talk about another example: the Pursat-Leach and western Leach battlefield. Here, on this map, major fighting has taken place along this route. Since 1979, every year the Vietnamese have been trying to build up this route, this trail across the Cardamom Mountains. They have fought to build the trail, and we have fought to cut it. They have managed to repair it and open it to traffic in the dry season and we have succeeded in cutting it in the rainy season. While during the previous dry seasons they could always do so every December by relying on their superior force, this year they have failed even in February because of the losses of manpower at our hands. On this battlefield they have lost 70 percent of their forces, give or take a few. This figure should give you an idea of the enemy's weakening situation on the battlefield of western Leach.

Here is another battlefield: the Koh Kong battlefield. Here is the capital city of Koh Kong. As indicated on the map, this is one of the battlefields of fierce fighting. It serves two strategic roles.

First, the Vietnamese aggressors have been trying to control this region so as to cut off our routes to the sea; and secondly, they have been trying to push northward to link up with the western Leach battlefield in an attempt to prevent us from conducting activities in the Kampot, Kampong Speu and Takeo areas which form our southwestern region and from conducting activities deep in the Kompong Chhnang area. For this reason, they have made great efforts to this end, but to no avail. Last year they launched operations against us both from the east and the west. We split into small groups and proceeded along the border into the interior. As this is a mountainous region, the terrain was favorable for our guerrilla activities to smash the enemy. In the dry seasons of 1980 and 1981, large numbers of enemy forces were wiped out. This year, as a result, they found themselves too weak to attack us. We estimate that their forces have diminished by 70 percent on this battlefield.

The examples of these three battlefields show that the enemy are still intensively active, though their activities have been reduced a great deal. The activities on some battlefields have been little reduced; on others they have been greatly reduced. Therefore, nationwide, we estimate that their activities have been reduced by 50 percent compared to the previous year. This is a very important development which reflects a new change in the balance of forces. As for the combat situation on a particular battlefield, it is only relative. There is always a tug of war somewhere. This is a secondary question. For example, recently the Vietnamese penetrated deep into our zone on the southern part of Sisophon battlefield; from the south up to here. A number of their troops reached this point along the Mongkolborei River and along Route 5. This area is under our control. Recently, they went deep into our liberated zone and seized part of it. What did they want, may I ask, by coming this far? This offensive was mainly for political purposes in order to mislead opinion into believing that the Vietnamese have complete control of Kampuchea. They even claimed that they had already seized Phnum Malai, as this area is well-known to the world. Let me tell you that Phnum Malai is still under our control. They cannot seize Phnum Malai because they are down here and Phnum Malai is up there. This particular situation should not be included in the basic situation in which the Vietnamese offensive strength has decreased by 50 percent compared with last year. This is an important question, for this is the result emanating from our activities aimed at wearing down the Vietnamese strength each year and at protecting our own strength. In order to protect our strength, we have to abandon some territory to avoid facing a major offensive and to conduct flanking activities. Because of this tactic, The Vietnamese have found themselves in a passive, defensive position. This is what I have to tell you about the situation on the battlefield.

[Question] I have a question. What is your impression about the future trend of this dry season? How will the situation develop?

[Answer] According to the above-described battlefield situation, the trend is that the Vietnamese will continue to lose their manpower. With this attrition of their strength, the Vietnamese will plunge deeper into a dilemma.

Either they disperse their forces in order to occupy more areas, which provides opportunities for us to wipe them out, or they concentrate their forces in order to protect their strategic areas and forces and thereby abandon some occupied areas which enables us to enlarge the zone under our control and expand our activities. This trend cannot be diverted by Vietnam. Although our army and people will experience more difficulties in the future, the trend shows that the Vietnamese are doomed to defeat. They cannot escape defeat if there are no diplomatic maneuvers to change the situation of the battlefields. For this reason, they have been busy resorting to diplomatic maneuvers in an attempt to reverse the military situation in which they are doomed to defeat. Nevertheless, it is my opinion that these diplomatic maneuvers will also prove to be difficult because most of the peace- and justice-loving countries have seen the true color of the Vietnamese aggressors and have heightened their vigilance against their maneuvers. This is my answer to your question.

[Question] Your Excellency, please explain the political situation in the country at present.

[Answer] The political situation is also improving. If we have been able to score so many successes like those on the Oddar Meanchey-Siem Reap-Preah Vihear battlefield it is because we enjoy the support of the people. I mean the people in general. Let me tell you about the other strata, for example, the enemy soldiers forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese. As they have found themselves in a tighter corner on the battlefields, the Vietnamese have been trying very hard to conscript Kampuchians; but they have failed, for the youths whom they wanted to draft have run away. The few they have succeeded in conscripting have refused to be used. Therefore, there are no Khmer soldiers fighting on the battlefield. There are only some soldiers used to control some villages. These Khmer soldiers are only a handful. Even so, toward these Khmer soldiers we implemented a policy which is in line with the slogan: "Khmers do not kill fellow Khmer." For this reason, these Khmer soldiers always turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to our activities, allowing us to score victories.

Even the combat-seasoned core of the Vietnamese Army has been greatly damaged. In wars, the leading combat core constitutes a key question. The cadres at all levels in the army who are experienced and who have been trained in combat to lead it constitute a major key. This strength has been greatly worn out both in number and in terms of morale. The Vietnamese continue to enlist new soldiers and send them from Vietnam to Kampuchea to fill the gaps in their ranks. However, the new arrivals are mostly those who have never fought before, who lack combat morale and who have never been properly trained for combat. Therefore, they can fill the losses numerically, but in terms of quality they have helped to weaken the Vietnamese forces. This is very important.

Moreover, the Vietnamese army is a comprehensively conventional army. Out of 100 soldiers, at least 50 fulfill noncombatant duties, such as radio communications, transportation and staff. Therefore, they have a large army numerically, but in terms of combat forces they do not have many. As I said before, what is most important is that the Vietnamese have suffered considerable losses in terms of soldiers, cadres and the core who were combat seasoned. All of this has lowered the fighting quality and morale of the Vietnamese forces and, consequently, their activities have decreased.

[Question] Friends in the Chinese media pay much attention to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. Your Excellency has briefed us on the military and political situation in Kampuchea; this has enabled us to better understand the Kampuchean question. Thank you very much.

[Answer] I, too, would like to thank all of you for being here and following the status of the struggle of our Kampuchean people. Thank you.

[Beijing XINHUA in English at 1909 GMT on 26 February, in its report on Khieu Samphan's interview with the radio correspondents and journalists, says: "Speaking of the new economic policy implemented by the Democratic Kampuchean Government, Khieu said under the administration of Democratic Kampuchea, the political line of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great Union of Kampuchea is carried out, i.e., let the people work individually with the family as the basic unit. The Democratic Kampuchean Government educates the people to help each other. In circumstances of extreme difficulties, the people can survive only by helping each other, he said.

"This policy is welcomed by all sectors of the Kampuchean people in all parts of the country, including areas under the temporary control of the Vietnamese army, he noted.

"More and more people have come to trust the policies of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great Union of Kampuchea and the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and give vigorous

support to the national army and guerrillas in their fighting against the Vietnamese invaders. Under the might of the masses of the people, the Vietnamese leaders -- an army of 250,000 strong and 50,000 administrative personnel -- are deeply bogged down in Kampuchea."]

KHIEU SAMPHAN DEPARTURE FROM BEIJING NOTED

OW010906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA) -- Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, left here by air for home today after meeting with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and a visit to China in passing. Members of the democratic Kampuchean delegation which led by Khieu Samphan left by the same plane. They included Keat Chhon, minister of the Prime Minister's Office; Thuch Rin, secretary of state of the Ministry of Information; and Suong Sikoeun, director of the Prime Minister's Office.

Among those present at the airport to see the guests off were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong and Chinese Ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea Sun Hao. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sent his representatives In Tam and (?Pung Peng Cheang) to the airport to see them off. Pich Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China, was also present.

Khieu Samphan went to Sihanouk's residence here yesterday evening to bid farewell to the Samdech.

DK ARMY COMMANDER INTERVIEWED BY XINHUA

OW261902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Phnum Malai, Democratic Kampuchea, February 26 (XINHUA) -- With a high morale and full support of its country's people, the Democratic Kampuchean Army will defeat the current dry-season offensives staged by Vietnamese invaders, said a division commander of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army Thursday when interviewed by a XINHUA correspondent.

Division commander Sok Piap was in the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Huen area to conduct fighting against the Vietnamese "mopping-up operations" aimed at penetrating the liberated Sisophon and Pavel regions south of Highway No 5.

Sitting in a small cottage serving as his makeshift headquarters near the battlefront, the division commander was confident, predicting that Democratic Kampuchea would eventually become victorious "although it has temporarily lost a few battles."

"Generally speaking, the situation is not steady for the enemy," he said. "Because when we engage them in battles in this area, anti-Vietnamese forces in other areas also attack them."

"If we win the final victory in this area," he stressed, "it will be of strategic significance."

Sok Piap said Vietnam began its "mopping-up campaign" in mid-January "on a scale much larger than the three previous dry-season offensives." Vietnam plunged three divisions, almost 10,000 troops, into the operation, including 12 tanks, many aircraft and 155-mm artillery firing gas-filled shells, he said.

From Jan 14 till Feb 3, Vietnamese troops made some advances in the area, causing the Democratic Kampuchean Army to make some retreats, he said. But beginning Feb 3, the Vietnamese began to suffer setbacks. Both sides are now in a stalemate. However, the Phnum Malai-Phnum Mak Heun area, Sok Piap said, was safely in the control of Democratic Kampuchea. The enemy's attempt to annihilate the Democratic Kampuchean forces in that area ended in complete defeat, he said.

The Democratic Kampuchean soldiers, familiar with the terrain and skilled in guerrilla warfare, won many battles because they have learned to change their tactics for the particular encounter, the commander said.

In the last month, he added, the Democratic Kampuchean soldiers destroyed four enemy tanks with land mines and ambushes, thus "frustrating the enemy's arrogance."

"If only the Democratic Kampuchean Army was persistent in its fighting, the enemy's effective strength would be worn down and the new turning point in the war would finally surface," Sok Piap said.

XINHUA REPORTS SON SANN REPLY TO SIHANOUK

OW261816 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1610 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb (XINHUA) -- Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and former premier of the Kingdom of Cambodia, sent a reply message from Paris on 24 February to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. On 22 February, Samdech Sihanouk, in his own name and in the name of Khieu Samphan, sent a cable to Son Sann inviting him to come to Beijing as soon as possible for a meeting of the Kampuchean tripartite forces opposed to Vietnamese aggression.

Son Sann's reply message did not indicate that he agreed to the holding of a tripartite meeting. He merely said that he could come to Beijing only "after the activities of previous engagements." The reply message also did not mention when he would come. According to sources of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Son Sann's assistant recently told the Chinese Embassy in France that Son Sann would not be able to go to China before early March. The assistant did not mention the issue of Son Sann's participation in the tripartite meeting in Beijing.

Khieu Samphan arrived in Beijing on 20 February. He has had two meetings with Samdech Sihanouk and has given additional explanations on the three-point agreement which he reached with Samdech Sihanouk. Both he and Samdech Sihanouk have repeatedly indicated that they hope Son Sann can come to Beijing as soon as possible for a meeting. Khieu Samphan has indicated that he cannot stay in China for a long period because he is busy with the anti-Vietnamese war in Kampuchea and other work.

The transcript of Son Sann's reply message was given to XINHUA today by Samdech Sihanouk.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON YUGOSLAV RETIREMENT SYSTEM

HK261244 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Jia Bin [6328 2430]: "A Preliminary Talk on Yugoslavia's Cadre Replacement and Retirement System"]

[Text] For more than 30 years, while gradually setting up and perfecting a political and economic system of socialist self-management, Yugoslavia has at the same time also formulated a corresponding set of cadre policies. These cadre policies, geared to actual conditions in Yugoslavia, have proven effective in practice. The implementation of these policies has not only brought the strong points of the cadres into play and aroused their enthusiasm, but has also contributed to the constant renewing and handing over of responsibilities to the cadre ranks and satisfied the needs of the development of the socialist cause.

Periodic Replacement

Not long ago, Lazar Mojsov was still the supreme head of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Recently, he was nominated minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Executive Council. At the same time, Stane Dolanc, who used to be executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee, has also been nominated minister of internal affairs of the Federal Executive Council. These are two of the latest examples of the cadre replacement system practiced in Yugoslavia. There are also many other such occurrences which could be listed. For example, Mika Spilak, who used to be prime minister of the Federal Government, became the manager of a major enterprise after his term of office and was later elected president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY). Before completing his term as chairman of CTUY, he openly expressed his unwillingness to hold an "important post" in another department, preferring to remain as a trade union council member. Some ministers have become plant managers, and some presidents of the Federal Executive Council have turned to academic and research work. According to the Yugoslav Constitution, there is a limitation on the terms of office for various leadership posts. The Constitution stipulates: The duration of the terms of office for the president and vice president of the Federal Assembly and the president of the Federal Executive Council is limited to no more than 4 years and no more than two consecutive terms. Members of the state presidency, the supreme state leadership organ in Yugoslavia, "are elected every 5 years and no one may be elected for more than two consecutive terms." Moreover, the eight member State Presidency is composed of a member elected from each of the six republics and two autonomous provinces, who in turn must elect a president for a term of 1 year. When his term expires, another of the members is elected for a term of 1 year. This is how the rotation system works. This is also the case with government organs. The prime minister and ministers of the government are elected every 4 years, and the same person cannot serve more than 2 consecutive terms. The posts of ministers of the federal government are also held on a rotational basis by candidates recommended by various republics and autonomous provinces, who will return to their own districts after their terms of office. Consequently, their families often do not move to the capital, but remain at their original place of domicile. It is not difficult to see that the limitation on terms of office for state, council and government leaders stipulated by the Yugoslav Constitution not only guarantees the supersession of old cadres by young cadres, but also prevents the growth of bureaucracy.

As for the leaders of enterprises and business units, they are not only engaged through the method of democratic selection, but they also have a fixed term of office. The difference is that they can serve more than two consecutive terms.

Since its implementation in 1950, the self-management system in Yugoslavia has spread from the factory to all sectors of social life, including such fields as culture, education, science and health. An important aspect of self-management is that the workers of various units have the right to choose the leaders of their own units either directly or through the staff and workers' committee elected by them. The specific measure is selective appointment. If a factory requires a manager, it must publish an announcement in the newspaper stating the conditions required for appointment, such as academic qualifications, amount of experience required, knowledge of certain languages, character references and health record. Applicants may either register themselves or be recommended by public political organizations. After a final choice is made by the staff and workers of the factory or the staff and workers' committee, a contract is then signed. Generally speaking, because the ability and level of the leaders of enterprises and business units directly affects the work results of these units and thereby also affects the amount of labor remuneration of every worker, naturally only the most outstanding people will be selected. The term of office for these leaders is also 4 years, but they can serve more than two terms, and even many terms. Naturally, people who do not measure up to their work can be dismissed anytime, and those who seriously neglect their duty or violate discipline will even be punished in accordance with the law.

Retirement

Yugoslavia has stipulated by law that all workers who have reached a certain age or have completed a certain number of years of service are entitled to retirement benefits. Those entitled to retirement benefits are mainly in the following categories: 1) Male workers with 40 years of service and female workers with 35 years of service are entitled to retirement regardless of their age. 2) For those with 20 years of service, the age of retirement for male workers is 60 and for female workers 55. 3) For those with 15 years of service, the retirement age for male workers is 65 and for female workers 60.

The amount of pension is determined by the length of service. There is no fixed wage for the staff and workers of enterprises and business units in Yugoslavia, and monthly income fluctuates with the economic results of the units they are attached to. Therefore, the base figure of the pension is computed on the average monthly income of the 10 years prior to retirement and adjusted to any movement in prices. Male and female workers with 15 years of service will receive a pension of 35 percent of the base figure. For those with 20 years of service, male workers will receive a pension of 45 percent and female workers a pension of 55 percent. For every year of service beyond 20 years, they will receive an additional 2 percent. In this way, male workers with 40 years of service and female workers with 35 years of service will receive a pension of 85 percent.

In Yugoslavia, the people are happy to retire on time. At present, there are about 500,000 to 600,000 retired workers in the whole country. This is equivalent to more than 10 percent of the entire work force. Nearly 70 percent of the old warriors who took part in the war against fascism have retired and are drawing pensions.

The people of Yugoslavia have profound respect for these old warriors who rendered meritorious service to the liberation of the motherland, and the state has also shown them many special considerations. Every year of their service during the war is calculated as 2 years of service, and they can also ride free or at reduced price on buses and ferry-boats. The "veterans association" is most active in the political life of the country and is also one of the most respected mass organizations.

Capable and Efficient

The party and government organs of Yugoslavia are very capable, from the Central Committee down to the local level. All enterprises and business units also try their best to use fewer administrative personnel and to improve work efficiency.

The LCY Central Committee has its office in the capital in a tall building by the Sava River. As we understand it, there are less than 200 people in the whole LCY Central Committee. Take its Foreign Liaison Department, for example. It is responsible for maintaining ties with over 100 political parties in the world, but it has only a dozen staff members. The Foreign Propaganda Department, with which Chinese reporters have more contact, has only five or six staff members including the director. Once, when a secretary of the Central Committee was receiving a visiting delegation from China, he began by introducing the personnel on the Yugoslav side one by one, including the personnel responsible for arranging the delegation's activities. He not only gave their names, but also discussed their work. This is also very natural. For they all belong to this small group of slightly more than 200 people, and what is more, they work year in and year out in the same office building. Let us also take the example of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia [LSYY]. There is only a score of working personnel in its Central Committee, and moreover, most of them are cadres who have not been withdrawn from production (including the chairman of the Central Committee). It can be imagined that they can always directly meet and discuss problems from top to bottom and greatly reduce defects such as bureaucracy and red tape.

The government organs here are also quite capable. Take the Industry and Power Commission, for example. This is the leadership organ of the government in charge of all industrial and power departments, but it has a total of only 80 people. Of these, only five to six people are in charge of such industries as metallurgy and chemical engineering. With so few people, they naturally must pay attention to efficiency and not waste time on formalities and ostentation. Once, the deputy director of the Information Department of the Federal Government invited several Chinese reporters to dinner. He drove us to the restaurant himself and personally made all the arrangements. He not only did not bring an assistant, but he also did not invite any outside guests. Everybody was without constraint, and the atmosphere at the dinner was very intimate and sincere.

In factories, the proportion of administrative personnel is also very small. A large factory with 13,000 workers visited by a certain Chinese delegation has only 105 people in its administrative office. Another factory with 4,000 workers has only 50 administrative personnel. A factory with almost 1,000 workers has only 12 administrative personnel. One thing we must point out here is that Yugoslavia has energetically advocated "nonprofessionalization of political work." Therefore, the political cadres of various enterprises and business units are not withdrawn from production, and there are no professional LCY, LSYY and CTUY cadres or working personnel. This is also the case in enterprises with more than 10,000 workers. The responsible members of the basic level organs of these organizations are all elected from among their own members, and most of them also make use of their spare time to develop activities. Moreover, their personal income is still derived from their productive labor. The role of the LCY is reflected by the exemplary action of every LCY member in politics and in work.

The cadre system of Yugoslavia is not altogether perfect, and even the Yugoslav comrades themselves are not entirely satisfied. They are still constantly improving and perfecting this system. However, up to the present, this system has already produced gratifying results: The revolutionaries of the older generation are cheerfully and contentedly retiring from their posts to enjoy their remaining years, and people of a new generation are appearing in large numbers to further push forward the development of the revolutionary cause.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES MARK START OF COURTESY MONTH

Zhao Speech

OW281429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA) -- The text of the speech by Zhao Ziyang, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, over television and radio at the Central Television station tonight launching the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities reads as follows:

The "all-people decorum and courtesy month" will start on 1 March.

On behalf of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, I call on all people throughout the country to actively participate in the decorum and courtesy month activities. I call on all party and CYL members and cadres at all levels to play an exemplary vanguard role in these activities, and I call on people throughout the country to change the appearance of our cities -- first of all the large and medium-sized cities -- by doing away with the phenomena of a dirty environment, disorder and rudeness through these activities so our cities will become clean and orderly. All city residents, personnel working in various fields and service personnel should pay attention to courtesy. Cities should do so first, and rural areas should gradually catch up with them.

When people in both urban and rural areas pay attention to hygiene and decorum and courtesy, they will be able to improve their health, brace themselves, consolidate public order, strengthen their unity and mutual help, reduce disorder, raise work efficiency and improve the general mood of society. This is not only an important factor and objective in building a socialist spiritual civilization, but is a prerequisite for building a socialist material civilization. It is of great significance for promoting the development of national economic construction.

In handling affairs, we communists and the people's government have always been particular about being "conscientious." Now that we have decided to conduct the decorum and courtesy month activities, we must conscientiously do this work firmly, well and in a down-to-earth way. Party committees, governments and mass organizations at all levels should set specific requirements and adopt specific measures according to their local conditions. They should start with easy and practical things which everyone can do. They should do organizing work well and conduct in-depth supervision and inspection in order to achieve tangible results in carrying out the decorum and courtesy month activities.

We are determined to carry out reforms and build our country into a modern, powerful socialist state with a highly developed civilization and democracy. Since last year, we have been conducting activities of the "five stresses and four beauties," "stressing decorum, courtesy, hygiene, order and morals" and "the beauty of the mind, language, behavior and the environment." This is an important component of the socialist spiritual civilization being built in our country at present. These activities have won warm support from people of various nationalities and circles, and gratifying achievements have been realized from these activities. From now on, we should persistently conduct these activities and do so in a planned and organized way and with objectives and measures in mind. Beginning this year, we should conduct the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities once every year, expand their scope and set higher standards for them from year to year so they will become one of our lasting customs and habits with remarkable results.

China has always been known as a land of courtesy with an ancient civilization. In the liberated areas in the past and in a period after the founding of the PRC, we paid attention to cleanliness, public order and courtesy, thus winning wide praise from people the world over. We must continue this glorious revolutionary tradition.

Let all of us become mobilized to pay attention to cleanliness, public order and courtesy and make our great motherland a cleaner, more beautiful and prosperous country where people live together in unity, friendship and love.

Hu, Others Begin Cleanup

OW280506 Beijing XINHUA in English 0349 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and members of the Central Committee Secretariat, vice-premiers and leaders of the party Central Committee's Military Commission took part in the citywide general clean-up this morning as the national "socialist ethics month" got [off] to a mammoth start today.

According to the organizers, around one million Beijing citizens and army men are expected to turn out in the whole day long activities. Beijing is already in early spring. Willows in the Beihai Park in the center of the city are beginning to show green buds, with the ice in the lake melting.

Around eight o'clock this morning, Hu Yaobang, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Gu Mu, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin and Peng Chong arrived by minibus at the western gate of the Beihai Park. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1149 GMT on 28 February carries an identical article except for the order of names listed. The XINHUA Domestic version reads Hu Yaobang, Peng Chong, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Gu Mu, Yang Dezhi, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin....] They took up brooms as soon as they got off the bus and joined people in sweeping the western bank of the lake.

When Hu Yaobang saw some young people rearranging the tiles lying below a wall, he went over and joined them in passing the glazed tiles weighing several kilograms to people around. He told them to rearrange the tiles according to their colors. After he finished the job, he rejoined other members of the Secretariat who by this time were already several meters ahead.

After the leaders finished sweeping the several dozen-meter-long section assigned to them, Hu Yaobang and Yang Dezhi helped load a push cart while Xi Zhongxun, Hu Qiaomu, Yao Yilin and others helped remove nearby debris. Wan Li, Gu Mu and Peng Chong discussed how to beautify the city with Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee.

Vice-Premiers Ji Pengfei, Yang Jingren and Huang Hua were seen sweeping a street outside Zhongnanhai, seat of the government, together with residents from the neighborhood.

Yang Shangkun, Geng Biao, Wei Guoqing and other leaders of the Military Commission were among army men who cleaned the island in the center of the Beihai Park. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1149 GMT on 28 February adds the names Wang Ping and Chen Xilian.]

Around 70 to 80 percent of the staff working in departments under the party Central Committee took part in today's activities.

Cleanup in Beijing

OW281401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA) -- Over two million Beijing residents and army men turned out today to sweep the streets, beautify the parks, help maintain order at bus stops, give special care to the old and disabled, and offer all kinds of voluntary services to give start to the "month of socialist ethics" set for March.

Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang and many high officials of the party, government and army joined the masses of workers, students, scientists, artists, and old pensioners too, in today's big sweeping. National People's Congress Standing Committee members from all parts of the country attending the current meeting in Beijing took part.

Beijing's 32 main boulevards, 13 big parks, over 100 bus centers, four railway stations, 6,600 public latrines, the airport and historical buildings were given special attention. Certain districts that had long lagged behind in public hygiene put in extra efforts to catch up.

Students and young army men were in charge of the Tiananmen Square. Changan Avenue, the main east-west boulevard, was kept fit throughout the day. At the newly built residential quarters in the east, west and southeast part of the city, whole families turned out to improve the environment of the neighborhood. Famous historical sites such as the Great Wall at Badaling and the Imperial Summer Palace also had a thorough cleanup today.

Some 10,000 groups bearing the name of "Learn From Lei Feng," formed among young factory workers and students, went into action early this morning. They gave haircuts, repaired radios and bicycles, and ran errands for the old and disabled.

A ten-kilometer-long avenue in the western suburbs was inaugurated this morning as the "Army-People Friendship Road" at a ceremony attended by Beijing Mayor Jiao Ruoyu and Yan Jinsheng, vice-director of the General Political Department of the P.L.A. The road will be under the joint care of army men and local residents.

The city's 14 major shopping centers, including the Wangfujing department store and the Friendship Store, today set up desks to invite criticisms and suggestions from customers. A deputy head of the east city district led a dozen shop managers in his district to sit behind one of these desks and listen and take notes. The deputy head said the opinions would be sent to the shops and restaurants for them to improve service. A worker asked for the quick opening of a bookstore in the new residential area where he had moved in.

Drivers of the Beijing No 2 trolleybus station spent their day off at the most crowded bus stops today to propagate and explain to the passengers Beijing's new traffic rules to go into effect tomorrow.

Wang Renzhong Speech

OW281449 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA) -- The CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department and 15 other units jointly held a telephone conference of 19 cities in all parts of the country on the evening of 27 February, calling on these cities to play an exemplary and leading role in launching the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities.

The 19 cities are: Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Harbin, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Chengdu, Chongqing, Taiyuan, Xian, Hangzhou, Fuzhou, Kunming, Dalian, Qingdao, Guilin and Luoyang. The cities' municipal party committee secretaries and propaganda department directors attended the telephone conference.

Wang Renzhong, member of the Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, spoke at the telephone conference. He said if a good job is done in these 19 cities, it will give an impetus to small and medium-sized cities and gradually produce an impact on the vast rural areas. He set the following requirements for the 19 cities:

1. It is necessary to use various means to extensively publicize the significance of the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" in order to make it known to all households and all persons, old and young.
2. Party, government and army organizations should take the lead in carrying out these activities. It is necessary to mobilize all schools, enterprises, institutions and neighborhood residents to participate in the activities so these activities can become a mighty mass movement.

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3. The party committees and governments of these cities should organize specific "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities according to their cities' conditions and in a planned and organized way. They should not "fight a battle in a disorderly way" and practice formalism, which wastes money and manpower. These activities should be carried out vigorously and in a down-to-earth way in order to achieve tangible results.

4. After the conclusion of the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities, it is necessary to check and appraise results through comparison, to commend advanced persons, to sum up experiences, to continue to draw up a concrete annual plan for the "five stresses and four beauties" activities and to carry out the plan in every basic unit.

5. Propaganda and news media in various localities should publicize the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities in their localities and report on useful experiences and typical examples in this regard.

Liu Daosheng, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, reported on preparations being made in Beijing Municipality for launching the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities at the telephone conference. They plan to concentrate on work in five areas: to conduct in-depth ideological education and extensively mobilize the masses to join in the patriotic public health campaign and national voluntary tree-planting activities; to earnestly improve traffic order; to learn from Lei Feng; to foster new practices and widely launch activities in the interest and for the convenience of the people; and to commend the advanced.

Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, also reported on preparations being made in Shanghai for launching the "all-people decorum and courtesy month" activities at the telephone conference.

The telephone conference was presided over by Zhu Muzhi, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The 15 other units jointly sponsoring the telephone conference were: the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; the CYL Central Committee; the All-China Women's Federation; the central patriotic public health campaign committee, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture; the Ministry of Public Health; the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; the Ministry of Public Security; the Ministry of Commerce; the Ministry of Communications; the Ministry of Railways; the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications; the Ministry of Forestry and the General Administration of Civil Aviation. Responsible persons of these units attended the telephone conference.

COMMITTEE MEETS ON REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

OW280855 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 27 Feb (XINHUA) -- The second plenary session of the Committee for the Revision of the PRC Constitution was held at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to discuss the revised draft (version for discussion) of the PRC Constitution drawn up by the committee's secretariat.

The session was presided over by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the constitution revision committee. He said: Since its inception on 17 September 1980, the secretariat of the constitution revision committee has done a great deal of work. It drew up the revised draft (version for discussion) of the PRC Constitution after it extensively solicited the views of various sectors and departments and of people of various quarters. He called on the members of the committee to fully discuss and examine the revised draft of the constitution.

Hu Qiaomu, secretary general of the constitution revision committee, gave explanations on the preliminary revised draft (version for discussion) of the constitution.

Our country's present constitution was adopted by the first plenary session of the Fifth NPC in 1978. The Third Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC in September 1980 passed a decision to submit the revised draft of the PRC Constitution for examination by the Fourth Plenary

Session of the Fifth NPC after it was discussed by the people. Because of the scope and amount of work involved in the revision, the draft was not ready in 1981. On 13 December 1981, the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC decided that the revision of the constitution be postponed so that the revision can be made as perfect as possible. In accordance with the original schedule, the revised draft (version for discussion) of the constitution, after being examined and revised by the constitution revision committee, will be made public by the NPC Standing Committee and discussed by the various nationalities across the country. Then, after making amendments based on the people's opinions, the draft will be submitted to the Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC for examination.

NANFANG RIBAO AIDE CITED ON BUREAUCRACY CAMPAIGN

PM251539 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Manuel Lucbert dispatch: "Campaign Against Excessive Bureaucracy Accompanied by Political Purge"]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou -- The "rectification" campaign which the Chinese leadership has just launched with a view, officially, to "combating the plethora of bureaucracy" within the political and administrative apparatus follows "professional as well as political criteria," we were told in Guangzhou a few days ago by one of the main officials of NANFANG RIBAO, the party organ in the big southern city. The official did not rule out the possibility that some relatively young officials "who gained positions beyond their abilities during the Cultural Revolution might be forced to leave them" during the current reorganization.

Those remarks confirm that the movement launched around a month ago in the party and the state organs under cover of reducing bureaucracy and increasing efficiency is not aimed merely at lowering the age of the country's cadres. The aim is also to "purify" the ranks of the apparatus, the objective being -- and this is no longer concealed -- to remove those who, as the magazine HONGQI wrote in its last issue, "ignore or even oppose the party leadership."

How many people could be affected by this call to order? A commentary published in Beijing's English-language daily CHINA DAILY Friday stated that "this readjustment of the structures is of unprecedented scope and may be unique because it concerns the whole apparatus, from central level to grassroots administrations, and could affect a large proportion of the millions of officials." However, judging from what seems to be happening in Guangzhou Province, where, as our NANFANG RIBAO interlocutor confirmed to us, Mr Deng Xiaoping spent last month "in order to rest," the campaign seems to be starting fairly slowly.

For the time being the main emphasis there has been placed on the struggle against corruption. The most spectacular case was the arrest and expulsion from the party of the director of Guangzhou city's telecommunications office and his wife. The director was also party organization secretary for that department. He is accused of smuggling, speculation and breaking the currency laws. Although the affair has been known since July 1980, it took 18 months for it to become public knowledge, which says a great deal about the political support which the accused enjoyed during that time. No date has yet been set for his trial.

The local press is giving some publicity to another affair in which 71 customs officers, 32 of them Communist Party members, are implicated. The accused, whose job it was to patrol the waters between Guangzhou and Hong Kong, sold the goods they confiscated on the black market. They have received prison sentences ranging from 3 to 12 years and those who were party members have been expelled.

As regards the "cleanup" of the political and administrative apparatus, however, the NANFANG RIBAO official with whom we spoke said that no target figure has yet been set for the province and is not to be set before summer. That indication confirms that, although this action has been prepared politically for a long time, it is only just starting in practical terms. The final plans relating to the central organs -- disbanding of some economic commissions and mergers between ministries -- are not due to be revealed for 1 or 2 months. It is only after that that the movement will hit the provinces fully.

A "Council of Elders"

The third and final stage in this reorganization will probably consist of the setting up of a party leadership likely to reflect the new situation more faithfully. Its composition should be ratified by the 12th congress, which is not due to be convened before next fall. According to our interlocutor a "council of elders" could be formed on that occasion -- a council which has been discussed for at least 2 years and on which other veterans would sit alongside Mr Deng Xiaoping and, like him, would agree to officially move into the "second line": Mr Ye Jianying, 84 years old and chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Mr Chen Yun, who is around 80 years old and party vice chairman; Mr Li Xiannian, another party vice chairman; and possibly Mr Wang Zhen, a Politburo member.

However, the NANFANG RIBAO official told us that Mr Deng Xiaoping's move into the "second line" does not affect his responsibilities in army affairs. In that sphere, he told us, the party vice chairman -- who heads the Central Committee Military Affairs Commission -- is "still in the front line."

'ANTICORRUPTION DRIVE' NOT ANOTHER 'PURGE'

HK270122 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Feb 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator]

[Text] News of the arrest of Chen Chuanmei, manager of a state-owned corporation in Wenchang County, Guangdong Province, delighted the public when it was published February 11. Many people even set off strings of fire-crackers in the street to express their joy. This is quite typical of the popular response to the drive against bribery, smuggling, graft and other economic crimes now in full swing throughout the country.

During the past month hardly a day has passed without some case of corruption involving party or government officials being disclosed in the press. Some of the culprits were arrested or even tried and sentenced a few months earlier, showing that the recent call of the Central Committee to cleanse the whole Communist Party of economic criminality has been anticipated for some time.

While reports so far deal only with officials of county or prefectural level and below involved in such cases, it would not be surprising if some cases implicating higher-ranking cadres come to light. A noteworthy point of the Central Committee's call is that disciplinary or legal measures should be meted out for all economic offences irrespective of who the culprits might be -- indeed, higher-ranking ones should be punished all the more severely and promptly.

Code of Conduct

The current drive is neither unexpected nor accidental. As early as 3 years ago, the third plenary session of the Central Committee elected a Central Discipline Inspection Commission of 100 members headed by Vice Chairman Chen Yun and decided that "leading cadres at all levels of the party must take the lead in strictly observing party discipline," so as to implement the party's political line and uphold its fine traditions in working style.

A code of conduct for all party members has since been adopted. In addition, China now has a criminal code, the first of its kind in the PRC. These measures have done a great deal to bring to order the havoc wrought by the gang of four during the 10 years of turmoil. Nevertheless, the fact that the sense of honour, spirit of self-sacrifice and pride in simplicity and frugality which traditionally characterized the Chinese communists and government functionaries had been waning during that period is still a problem. On the other hand, egoism, pleasure-seeking and the inclination towards anarchism and absolute egalitarianism became fads among many people, particularly in the younger generation.

The open policy in economic and cultural exchanges with the West, coupled with "flexible" policies at home, has proven to be a double-edged blade. Its advantages for China's modernisation are obvious and predominant. In the meanwhile, however, the sudden influx of foreign luxuries turns out to be a strong incentive to mercenary practices by some people with access to these goods. This, among other things, accounts for the increasing number of cases of smuggling, bribery, swindling and other economic crimes. It is also inconceivable that the law-breakers can perpetrate the crimes all by themselves without the connivance of some cadres in key positions.

Judicial Process

The image of the CCP has suffered considerably from acts of corruption among cadres. No wonder the party leadership attaches far greater political than economic significance to the anti-corruption drive -- which also helps plug up leaks in the nation's limited financial resources so dear to socialist construction.

However thorough-going the present drive may be, it is being carried on through judicial processes. The party has drawn too many bitter lessons from "mass campaigns" in the past, so that the Central Committee decided last June that no more mass campaigns of a political nature would be launched in the future, to the public's relief. Undoubtedly there is still much room for improvement in the structure of China's jurisprudence. Yet by now she has enough legal and disciplinary yardsticks to ensure that due punishment is meted out to proven criminals. Those who are apt to regard the anti-corruption drive as something of another "purge" are advised not to make an empiricist mistake.

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HK010955 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 82 p 7

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HONGQI CARRIES WANG RENZHONG PARTY STYLE SPEECH

OW010858 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The fifth issue of the HONGQI journal, published today, carries the speech delivered by Comrade Wang Renzhong entitled "Unify Thinking and Conscientiously Rectify Party Work Style." The speech vividly sheds light on how to correctly deal with and rectify the work style of our party. The speech calls for efforts to rectify the party work style by strengthening education on communist thinking, by arousing veteran cadres to set good examples for others, by conducting criticism and self-criticism, by persistently maintaining independence, by keeping the initiative in our own hands, by seeking truth from facts, by following the mass line and by uniting.

The journal also carries an editorial department article entitled "Attach Great Importance To Raising Labor Productivity." The article analyzes the reasons for the decline of the rate of labor productivity last year. The article says: Leading cadres must work with tremendous drive, bring into full play the role of the engineers and technicians and help the working people strengthen their sense of responsibility. All this is important in solving this problem.

On Democratic Centralism

HK010957 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0710 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Report: "Wang Renzhong Says the Current Central Committee Is Indeed Acting According to the Principles of Democratic Centralism"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Wang Renzhong, secretary of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, said: Our current Central Committee is indeed acting according to the principles of democratic centralism and there is no longer a situation in which one person alone or a few people have the say.

Wang Renzhong said: In the Central Committee Secretariat, except for a few questions in our daily work on which we are authorized by the Political Bureau to make decisions, all decisions made by the Secretariat on important questions relating to principles and policies must be approved by the Political Bureau or the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau prior to circulation as central instructions. The meetings of the Central Committee Secretariat are "generally presided over by Comrade Yaobang. Comrade Ziyang also takes part in discussion of important questions concerning government work and economic work. Naturally, we respect the opinions of both Comrades Yaobang and Ziyang, however, a decision is never made by an individual but is made only after group discussion. During the discussions, each comrade can give his own opinion and even those comrades who attend meetings of the Central Committee Secretariat on a nonvoting basis can give their opinion. Should there be different opinions, the Secretariat adopts a very cautious attitude and usually postpones the making of decisions. Whether during the meetings or personal talks, the comrades of the Secretariat including our chief secretaries, always seriously unfold criticism and self-criticism. The situation is the same in Political Bureau. Once in a discussion of a very important question, a few comrades put forth different opinions which were later proved wrong in actual practice. However, none of these comrades was ordered to make self-criticism or held responsible for the mistake. In fact, all these comrades who gave different opinions are good comrades and they are concerned with the interests of our state without any selfish ideas and personal considerations. There will be no problem at all when they realize that their ideas are wrong and resolutely implement the party's decisions. Our current Central Committee is really paying attention to democracy and is indeed exercising collective leadership according to the principles of democratic centralism."

Wang Renzhong said this in an article entitled "Unify Thinking and Conscientiously Rectify Party Work Style" which is to be published today in the fifth issue of HONGQI.

On Cadres' Pay, Conditions

HK011031 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0816 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Report: "Wang Renzhong Talks on Question of Pay and Conditions for High-Ranking Cadres"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In an article entitled "Unify Thinking and Conscientiously Rectify Party Work Style" which is published in the No 5 issue of HONGQI, Wang Renzhong, secretary of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, talks about the question of pay and conditions for high-ranking cadres.

Wang Renzhong said: "As far as the pay and conditions for high-ranking cadres are concerned, since the CCP Central Committee published relevant regulations, none of the central leading cadres has been found violating the regulations. In the past, members of the Political Bureau, vice premiers and those holding posts of vice chairmen and above had two cars. Later, according to the regulations, they were allowed to have one car and they still have only one car now. In the past, the central leading cadres could personally request a movie to be shown, but later the CCP Central Committee put an end to this practice in accordance with the opinions reflected by the masses. When we watch movies now, we go together and buy our own tickets. After visits abroad, central leading cadres must hand over all gifts received to the state except souvenir badges. Zhongnanhai is now open to the public on Saturdays and Sundays, and cadres and masses can buy their tickets and go in for a visit. Cadres and masses can also buy tickets for a visit in the Great Hall of the People, and mass organizations and various associations can hold meetings there. None of these things had ever been practiced before. Before the "Great Cultural Revolution," meetings were usually held in Laoshan or Beidaihe during the summer, to hold meetings on the one hand and to get away from it all on the other. Such a practice does not exist anymore. The CCP Central Committee only approves of old and sick cadres taking a rest in other parts of the country, and as for other central leading cadres who are healthy, none are allowed to take a holiday. All of them work hard in their offices, seldom taking a rest on Sunday. This is the actual life in the CCP Central Committee.

On Existing Problems

HK011306 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0902 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Report: "Wang Renzhong Says Party Work Style Has Been Improved Considerably"]

[Text] 1 Mar, Beijing (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Wang Renzhong, secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and head of its Propaganda Department, said that in recent years our party work style has been improved considerably but that it has not been improved fundamentally.

The No 5 issue of HONGQI published today carries an article by Wang Renzhong entitled "Unify Thinking and Conscientiously Rectify Party Work Style." He points out in the article that there are two incorrect appraisals toward our party work style. A small number of people consider that our party has degenerated, has no prospects and should be thoroughly overthrown. They deem it necessary to change the dynasty or to practice the two-party system like the United States of letting one party come to power while the other is kicked out of office or of letting the two parties be in office by turn. This is the argument of the remnant forces of the "gang of four" including Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao who are still in prison. They are echoed in the society by ringleaders of illegal organizations and publications. The words and deeds of these people are those of the counterrevolutionaries that should be exposed and cracked down on.

Another appraisal is also from a small number of people. They consider that there is nothing the matter with our party work style. According to these people, what is referred to as unhealthy party work style is simply alarmist talk and that the view that the party work style has a direct bearing on the life and death of our party is simply an overstatement.

They regard such practices as trying to establish a personal relationship with somebody, entering by the back door, building private houses, transferring rural domicile to the cities, and indulging in some privileges in life as trifling matters of everyday life. They do not understand that it is precisely these matters that have occasioned the dissatisfaction of the masses toward our party, damaged the image of the party and lowered the prestige of the party. What merits our profound attention in particular is the existence of evil people and things in our party, army, government organs, enterprises and undertakings, such as smuggling and selling of smuggled goods, giving and accepting bribes, engaging in profiteering, embezzling and stealing. To date no province has been found not to have this problem. The biggest criminals that have now been uncovered in Guangdong are the head of the Guangzhou telecommunications bureau and his wife. Will we find that this telecommunications bureau head is the highest ranking figure involved in cases of this kind if we conscientiously investigate all of them? Nobody can guarantee that there will not be even higher ranking figures. The CCP Central Committee is determined on this occasion to carry out thorough investigations.

Wang Renzhong considered that it is necessary to continue rectifying the party work style from five aspects, namely, stepping up education in communist ideology; old cadres playing an exemplary role; conducting criticism and self-criticism; upholding the principle of independence and self-reliance, the principle of seeking truth from facts and the mass line; and strengthening unity.

PLA SHOULD OBSERVE PARTY WORK STYLE, DISCIPLINE

OW261327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission has called on the whole army to combine extensive and intensive education on the party's work style and party discipline with strict enforcement of party discipline, to bravely take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and to take the lead in improving the party's work style.

These requirements were set forth by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Military Commission at a recent plenary meeting. The meeting held: The party's work style throughout the army has taken a noticeable turn for the better in the past year. The broad masses of party members have observed the party's political discipline in an exemplary way and conscientiously matched their words with their deeds in accordance with the party's line, principles and policies. Leading cadres at various levels have taken the lead in implementing the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and have resolutely rectified unhealthy trends. As a result, a large number of advanced units and outstanding party members who have worked hard and selflessly for the public interest have come to the fore.

In 1982 discipline inspection commissions at all levels in the army should do a better job in party discipline inspection. Their main tasks are to supervise the party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of party members in strictly implementing the "guiding principles," to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and to pay attention to rectifying various unhealthy trends in the economic field.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: To accomplish the task of achieving a decisive turn for the better in the party's work style, as set by the party Central Committee, the whole army should bravely take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to resolutely combat various unhealthy trends. Party organizations at all levels should conscientiously study Comrade Chen Yun's speech "Stress Truth, Do Not Save Face" and make it a rule to practice criticism and self-criticism. Leading cadres at all levels should set an example by their own conduct and play an exemplary role in this regard. The broad masses of party members and cadres should consciously place themselves under mass supervision, modestly listen to criticisms by the masses and accept supervision by them.

It is essential to carry out intensive education on party spirit, the party's work style and party discipline and to strictly enforce party discipline. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels in the army should bring their functions into full play, conduct inspections, enforce party discipline and grasp typical cases. Cadres in charge of discipline inspection should brace up, fulfill their duties and set an example for others.

WEI GUOQING ADDRESSES ARMY POLITICAL MEETING

OW011027 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the army will begin this year to extensively carry out mass activities to build a spiritual civilization. This is an important plan made by the General Political Department and approved by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee for building a spiritual civilization throughout the army.

In his speech at a recent all-army political work conference, Comrade Wei Guoqing, director of the General Political Department, elaborated this matter. He said: It is necessary to carry out mass activities to build advanced companies and foster advanced individuals throughout the army in order to effectively arouse the enthusiasm of cadres and fighters for building a spiritual civilization. Efforts should be made to create an atmosphere of being keen on making progress in which everyone works hard to foster, learn from and catch up with advanced units and individuals. Big army units should adopt concrete measures according to their own conditions to carry out this plan. Experiments should be made in selected units, and attention should be paid to fostering examples and summing up experiences. At the same time, it is necessary to give effective guidance in this regard.

Director Wei Guoqing also pointed out: The methods for carrying out political education and education in science and culture in the army and their contents must be improved in order to better meet the requirements for building a socialist spiritual civilization.

WAN LI CHAIRS TREE-PLANTING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW281227 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA) -- The central tree-planting committee was formally established and held its first meeting on 27 February.

Wan Li, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, serves as chairman of the central tree-planting committee. Its vice chairmen are Yong Wentao, minister of forestry; Hong Xuezhi, director of the Chinese PLA General Logistics Department; Du Xingyuan, secretary general of the State Council; and Han Guang, chairman of the State Capital Construction Commission.

Members of the committee include responsible comrades of the CYL Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Ministry of Education, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the PLA General Staff Department, the PLA General Political Department, the PLA General Logistics Department, the General Administration of Civil Aviation, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Water Conservation, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Coal Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Forestry and the State Administration of Urban Construction.

The central tree-planting committee, whose office has been set up in the Ministry of Forestry, is composed of the urban area section (in the State Administration of Urban Construction), the rural area section (in the Ministry of Forestry) and the army section (in the PLA General Logistics Department).

Wan Li presided over the first meeting of the committee. The meeting called for setting up tree-planting committees at or above the county level to exercise unified leadership over the voluntary tree-planting campaign and afforestation in their respective areas. Tree-planting committees at various levels should be composed of principal leading comrades of local governments and responsible comrades from departments concerned and mass organizations. They should use various means to extensively publicize the NPC's "resolution on launching the nationwide voluntary tree-planting campaign" and the State Council's "implementation measures." They should publicize the great significance of planting trees everywhere and making the country green, and they should make this known to every household and person. At the same time, efforts should be exerted to do a good job in making such preparations as study and investigation, planning, sapling breeding and technical training. The tree-planting campaign should be carried out in a planned and systematic way.

The meeting pointed out: Developing the nationwide voluntary tree-planting campaign is a major measure to promote afforestation and the work of making the country green. This campaign should be conducted in various localities in connection with general afforestation work. It is necessary to do a good job in planting trees on a voluntary basis and in fulfilling annual afforestation plans.

The meeting called on workers, staff members, PLA commanders and fighters, large numbers of young people and those who are capable of planting trees throughout the country to get mobilized, resolutely implement the NPC resolution and make due contributions to building a socialist material and spiritual civilization, making urban and rural areas green and beautifying the motherland.

Committee Namelist

OW281816 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0708 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA) -- Namelist of the central tree-planting [lu hua 4845 0553] committee:

Chairman: Wan Li.

Vice chairmen: Yong Wentao, minister of forestry; Hong Xuezhi, director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese PLA; Du Xingyuan, secretary general of the State Council; and Han Guang, minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission.

Members: Li Haifeng, member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee; Wang Yun, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation; Liu Shi, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Zeng Delin, vice minister of education; Gan Ziyu, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; Qiu Chunfu, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission; Chi Haotian, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese PLA; Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA; Fan Ziyu, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese PLA; Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation General Administration; Tian Yinong, vice minister of finance; Liu Peizhi, vice minister of agriculture; Li Boning, vice minister of water conservation; Wang Xiping, vice minister of communications; Wu Yu, technical adviser (vice ministerial level) of the Ministry of Railways; Jia Huisheng, vice minister of coal industry; Yang Yushan, vice minister of light industry; Ma Yuhuai, vice minister of forestry; and Qin Zhongfang, director general of the State Administration of Urban Construction.

Director of the general office of the central tree-planting committee: Yong Wentao (concurrently).

ANHUI HOLDS FIFTH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Congress Opens Fourth Session

OW280927 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 82

[By station reporters: "The Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress Opens Ceremoniously in Hefei"]

[Excerpts] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress opened ceremoniously this morning at the Jianghuai theater in Hefei.

Gu Zhouxin, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting. [Begin Gu Zhouxin recording] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress is now declared opened. [applause] He invited Governor Zhou Zijian of the Anhui Provincial People's Government to make a report on the work of the government. [applause] [end recording]

Zhou Zijian said: [Begin recording] Fellow deputies: On behalf of the provincial people's government, I now report to the Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress on the work of the government, for your examination and approval. First, our economy has continued to grow while being readjusted. The situation in the entire province is getting better and better. At present, the economy of the province is developing steadily, and the political situation is more stable. The situation indeed is very good. An all-round good harvest has been achieved in agricultural production. [end recording]

Governor Zhou Zijian's report was divided into three parts: 1) the economy has continued to grow while being readjusted, and the situation in the entire province is getting better and better; 2) agricultural production has continued to grow, while industry developed in giant strides, accelerating the pace of our socialist construction; 3) efforts have been made to build a socialist spiritual civilization and to bring about a marked turn for the better in social practice and social order.

In explaining the excellent situation in the province where the economy has continued to grow while being readjusted, Governor Zhou Zijian pointed out: The achievements made on all fronts in the province in the past year are the result of the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and the common efforts of the people in the whole province. While reviewing our work achievements of the past year, we should also soberly see that there are still quite a few shortcomings and problems in our work, and that we are still far from fulfilling the goals of the party Central Committee and the State Council and the expectations of the broad masses. We must pay serious attention to this and make earnest efforts to solve the problems. Governor Zhou Zijian said in conclusion: [Begin recording] Fellow deputies: We are now in a historical period of great change and development from chaos to order and from poverty to prosperity. The tasks before us are glorious and arduous. Although we will encounter difficulties and problems of one kind or another on our road ahead, our future is bright. We have confidence and are determined to overcome all difficulties and win still greater victories. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, let us hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, heighten our spirit, go all out, work with one heart and one mind, struggle hard and strive to fulfill this year's tasks and build a highly developed socialist spiritual and material civilization. [applause] [end recording]

Following Governor Zhou Zijian's government work report, (Zhou Daojiu), director of the provincial finance department, made a report on Anhui Province's final account for 1980, the implementation of the 1981 budget and the draft budget for 1982.

The provincial people's government also submitted a written report to the meeting today on the main points of Anhui's economic and social development plan for 1982. At today's meeting, a written report was distributed by the credentials committee concerning deputies and the examination of credentials of newly elected deputies.

The fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress has a total of 1,034 deputies. Today's meeting was attended by 876 deputies, which constituted a quorum. Executive chairmen attending today's meeting also included Li Shinong, Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, Zhao Minsue, (Liu Jingsu), Yan Kunyuan, Zheng Rui, (Wang Yuzhao) and (Zhang Shihua).

Congress Presidium Members

OW262048 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Here is the namelist of the presidium members and secretary general for the Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress. There are 81 members of the presidium. They are: (names are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) (Ding Minzhi), (Ding Jizhe), (Yu Hanwen), Ma Changyan, Ma Hoaqian, Wang Guangyu, (Wang Yuzhao), (Wang Guochang), (Fang Yiqing), (Fang Xiansong), Long Dongfa Hua (female), (Tian Lei), (Shi Junjie), (Bai Luke), (Feng Ming), Lan Ganting, Zhu Nong, Liu Zhengwen, (Liu Jingfu), (Du Weiyu), Yang Ming, (Yang Jian), (Yang Wenzao), (Yang Yongliang), Yang Chengzong, (Lu Wei), (Zong Hua), Li Guangtao, (Li Yuanguang), (Li Wenying), Li Shinong, (Li Jianhua), (Li Guinu) (female), Yan Yumin, (Yan Kuiyuan), (Hong Yuanzhen), Yu Guangmao, Ying Yiquan (female), (Wang Qing), (Wang Qinzhen), Shen Lailian, (Zhang Jian), (Zhang Suhua), (Zhang Jizong), Zhang Jingfu, (Zhang Jianming), Zhang Kaifan, Zhang Zyoyin, (Zhang Pihua), (Hong Xingquan), (Chen Shizheng), (Chen Aiti), (Chen Suofen), (Chen Hailou), Chen Dengke, (Chen Hongyou), (Zhong Baiheng), Zheng Rui, (Meng Yiti), Hu Kaiming, (Hu Xiguang), (Rong Guanghong), (Zhao Kai), Zhao Minxue, (Duan Jinpo), Yao Maoqi, (Yuan Zheng), Gu Zhuoxin, Xia Deyi, (Qin Shiqi), (Xu Yongnan), (Kao Suming), Huang Yan, (Xu Jianjiao), Cheng Yetang, (Su Dachang), (Su Changtang), (Zeng Kaosheng), (Xiong Bingkun), (Peng Yanxiang), and (Pan Zhili) (female). Hu Kaiming is the secretary general.

Zhou Zijian Reports on Economy

OW280945 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Governor Zhou Zijian made a report on the work of the government today at the Fourth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress. Zhou Zijian said: In agriculture, we firmly implemented the party's policies for rural areas formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and widely implemented various production responsibility systems under which remunerations were given according to output. The peasants' enthusiasm for production rose higher and higher each day. Total grain output in 1981 is estimated at 35.7 billion jin, an increase of 22.9 percent over 1980. Cotton output increased 17.1 percent, that of oil-bearing crops increased 95 percent, and that of flue-cured tobacco increased 240 percent. New achievements were also made in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and commune- and brigade-run enterprises. Thirteen counties, Si, Wuhe, Lingbi, Guzhen, Dingyuan, Fengyang, Jiashan, Xuancheng, Langxi, Guangde, Huoqiu, Shou and Changfeng, which for a long time had been low-yield counties, continuously registered production increases by large margins in the past few years.

In industry, emphasis was placed on the light, textile, energy and building materials industries and on other consumer goods production. Service orientation and product mix of the heavy industry were readjusted, and efforts were made to improve management. Total industrial output value in 1981 is estimated at 12,835 million yuan, an increase of 5.5 percent over 1980.

Capital construction investment in the province in 1981 was reduced by 23 percent from the 1980 figure. The investment made was used more rationally and produced better results than before. The Wan-Gan railway was completed. Ten key construction projects including the (Liuqiao) coal mine, the (Luling) coal dressing plant, and the 220,000-kilowatt unit at the Huaibei power station were basically completed or began regular operations.

GUANGDONG PROVINCIAL CONGRESS HEARS REPORTS

Governor Views Tasks

HK260215 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] In his report to the Fourth Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, Governor Liu Tianfu pointed out: The main tasks of our province's economic development in 1982 are to consolidate and develop the results of the readjusted economy, continue to maintain a relatively high speed of development, vigorously promote good economic results, expand external economic activities, and keep commodity prices stable by all means so as to strive for new progress in our province's economy. As to the goals of the main economic plans, the industrial and agricultural output value will be increased by 6.4 percent: agricultural output value will increase by 4 percent and industrial output value by 7 percent. Moreover, the total volume of retail sales of consumer goods will rise by 12 percent; total value of export trade, by 6.5 percent; and government revenue, by 6 percent.

In order to accomplish our province's economic plan in 1982, Governor Liu Tianfu emphasized doing well in nine areas of work in his report. These are:

1. Fight for an overall bumper harvest in agriculture. In order to fight for an overall bumper harvest in agriculture in 1982, it is necessary to stick to the effective rural economic policies, further boost the peasants' initiative in production, and strengthen the building of grassroots rural political power and the economic functions of brigades and teams, and correspondingly strengthen the functions of the communes and production brigades as grassroots political power, so as to ensure implementation of various policies in the countryside and completion of work tasks.
2. Continue to restructure industry, straighten out the enterprises in an all-round way, get a good grasp on technical reform, improve economic results, continue to place the development of the daily consumer goods industry in an important position, continue to readjust the service orientation of heavy industry, make efforts in producing more goods which are badly needed in the people's livelihood, and export commodities as well.
3. Strengthen construction of energy and transportation. The principle of solving the energy problem is to stress simultaneous exploitation and conservation. At present, it is necessary to give conservation top priority. To solve the transportation problem, we should mainly tap the potential of existing railways and highway transport facilities and make great efforts in developing waterway transport.
4. Maintain basic market price stability. We should continue implementing the policy of keeping prices basically stable, resolutely and effectively control the tendency of price rises, and tackle the problem comprehensively by linking economic and administrative measures with ideological education so as to ensure basic price stability.
5. Strengthen financial and monetary management and ensure balance of revenues and expenditures. It is necessary to improve economic results by any means possible, strengthening management, increase income, practice thrift and combat waste, so as to ensure a balance of revenues and expenditures, with a slight surplus.
6. Expand economic trade with foreign countries. We must put expansion of economic trade with foreign countries in an important position in our province's economic construction. In line with the principle of unified planning with due consideration for the internal and external markets, we must vigorously increase export sources and gradually and rationally readjust the mix of exported goods.
7. Strengthen construction in the special economic zones. It is necessary to seriously sum up the experience of construction in the special economic zones, strengthen management and quicken the pace of construction. This year, it is necessary to grasp the work of laying foundations for the formation of the special economic zones.
8. Energetically develop science and technology for the benefit of economic construction.

9. Continue to improve the people's livelihood, strictly control population growth, continue to broaden opportunities for employment, and increase salary income of staff and workers on the basis of raising labor productivity. Along with the progress of agricultural production, we should strive for a relatively high increase in peasant income. We must build housing in towns and cities for improving living conditions. We must, by every means and with good planning, solve problems in rural and urban areas, such as drinking water, electricity, public transport, network of marketing centers, sanitary facilities and environmental pollution. We must make good arrangements for the people's livelihood in the areas suffering natural disasters, resolutely implement the instructions on further doing well in planned parenthood set forth by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, and strengthen maternal and infant welfare. We must control population numbers and enhance the quality of the population, and strive to keep the population growth in our province below 13 per 1,000 this year.

Economic Successes Reported

HK270638 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] In his work report to the Fourth Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, provincial Governor Liu Tianfu noted: The province's national economy scored outstanding achievements during last year's process of readjustment. The province was successful in fulfilling all major tasks put forth by the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress. In viewing last year's economic situation in this province, Liu Tianfu laid stress on discussing the following seven aspects of achievements:

1. A steady increase in the industrial output. The province's total industrial output value in 1981 increased by 11.4 percent as compared with 1980, thus achieving the highest growth rate since the smashing of the gang of four. The province's light industrial output value in 1981 increased by 17.4 percent as compared with 1980.
2. Although agriculture suffered serious disasters and there was a drop in grain production, the army and the people fought bravely and reduced losses. This province developed industrial crops and diversified economy in an all-round way and its total agricultural output value in 1981 increased by 3.3 percent as compared with 1980.
3. The province's financial revenue in 1981 increased by 8.8 percent as compared with 1980, thus achieving a balance of revenue and expenditure and a little cash surplus.
4. Both urban and rural markets were brisk and there was brisk buying and selling. Urban and rural trade fairs flourished. Many commodities which had been unavailable can now be bought.
5. There was a relatively quick development of economic and trade relations with foreign countries. A total of 67 counties and municipalities participated in various activities to promote economic relations with foreign countries. These activities included processing imported materials, processing products in accordance with imported samples, assembling imported machines, compensation trade, cooperative management and partnership management. Foreign exchange income from tourism increased by over 80 percent.
6. The province scored gratifying achievements in building special economic zones.
7. The province further readjusted the ratio between accumulation and consumption, and continued to improve the people's living conditions. Urban and rural people achieved increases in income in varying degrees. Peasants' per capita income from collective distribution and household sideline production in 1981 reached about 240 yuan. The province's urban areas fulfilled the plan for finding jobs for 400,000 people awaiting employment. The great majority of staff and workers achieved increases in income.

In his report, Liu Tianfu put forth the following major tasks for developing this province's economy in 1982: It is imperative to consolidate and develop the achievements in readjusting the economy, continue to maintain a relatively high rate of development, energetically improve economic effects, expand economic relations with foreign countries, strive to stabilize commodity prices and fight for making new economic progress.

It is imperative to persist in implementing special policies and flexible measures, adhere to the effective practices of enlivening the economy and continue to enliven the economy. It is also imperative to strengthen the struggle against violations of the law and breaches of discipline, and liberalization and unhealthy tendencies in the economic field.

Development of Rural Economy

HK270650 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] In his report to the Fourth Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, provincial Governor Liu Tianfu noted: To win an all-round bumper agricultural harvest this year, we must persist in implementing effective rural economic policies and further give full play to the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants for production. At the same time, we must strengthen the building of rural political power at the grass-roots level, strengthen the economic functions of production brigades and production teams, and enhance the roles played by communes and production brigades in being the political power at the grassroots level so as to guarantee the implementation of all rural policies and the fulfillment of all rural tasks.

In his report, Governor Liu Tianfu stressed: Agriculture must be given first place in the planned economy and in market readjustment. In carrying out readjustment and making overall arrangements, we must resolutely implement the guiding principles of never slackening efforts to promote grain production and of actively promoting a diversified economy. From now on, we must not reduce the acreage under grain cultivation. In particular, we must have strict control over commodity grain-producing areas and grain assembly points. With approval, readjustments can still be made for low yield-producing land in cold mountain areas and inferior land which are not suitable for growing rice. Urban and suburban production work must give first place to growing vegetables so as to guarantee a good supply of vegetables for urban areas. Urban and suburban areas must also actively develop a diversified economy.

In his report Governor Liu Tianfu called on rural areas throughout the province to stabilize and perfect the agricultural production responsibility system. He said: The overall situation shows that from now on, we should stabilize the production responsibility systems which act chiefly on output and contracts, on the principles of upholding the socialist collectivization of agriculture and the public ownership of land and other basic means of production. We should perfect the production responsibility system through the summing up of experiences. We must allow the coexistence of various forms of management; various types of labor organizations and various methods to calculate remunerations, integrate the mobilization of commune members' enthusiasm while giving full play to the superiority of the collective unified management; continue to perfect production responsibility systems concerning forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery; and perfect economic responsibility systems concerning scientific research units, farm machinery units, water conservation units, and commune and brigade enterprises.

Governor Liu Tianfu said: To win an all-round bumper agricultural harvest, we must also strengthen agricultural scientific research work, energetically popularize agricultural scientific techniques, and score outstanding achievements in breeding fine varieties, improving soil, water and soil conservation, plant protection, overall arrangement of crops, restoration of minerals into the soil and trial operation of farm machines. We must also score outstanding achievements in exploiting and utilizing tropical and sub-tropical resources. Another important task is to study ways to have high and stable yields of rice.

Referring to developing and building mountain areas, Governor Liu Tianfu noted: Mountain areas must uphold the guiding principles of giving priority to forestry, integrating strong points with weak points, promoting a diversified economy and achieving overall development. They must formulate relevant plans, relax policy restrictions, open all avenues for promoting production and further enliven the economy.

Committee, Judiciary Reports

HK280327 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress held a full session on 27 February. Provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Zhong Ming reported on the work of the committee. Tang Guangli, president of the provincial higher people's court, and chief provincial Procurator Kou Qingyan also gave work reports. Executive chairmen at today's session included Wu Lengxi, Ou Mengjue, Yi Meihou, Liang Guang, and Chen Qingshan. Ou Mengjue presided.

Zhong Ming outlined the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee since the previous provincial people's congress session in drafting and approving various local laws, including five laws on the special economic zones. The committee also listened to reports from the provincial government, court and procuratorate on various topics and adopted corresponding resolutions or put forward suggestions. He said: "In the future, the standing committee must get a good grasp of those problems that have major political and economic influence and are closely linked to the masses' production and daily life, carry out investigations and studies in a planned way, organize prompt discussions, and issue clear-cut decisions. This work must be centered on strengthening the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in the province. In this way the standing committee will be fulfilling its functions more effectively."

Tang Guangli said: Last year the courts throughout the province worked closely with the public security departments and procuratorates and punished a number of criminal elements who were seriously endangering social order. Large numbers of criminal, civil and economic cases were also handled. The province's social order has gradually changed for the better.

He said: "In view of the fact that smuggling and peddling contraband, speculation, bribery and corruption are rather rampant in Guangdong, while action taken against them is very ineffective, it is necessary to take proper measures to deal with them according to law and make still greater contributions toward bringing about a decisive turn for the better in social order."

Kou Qingyan said in his report: This year we must continue to regard straightening out social order as the primary task in the work of the procuratorates. It is also necessary to step up work in handling economic cases.

MORE THAN 240 CADRES OF WUHAN PLA UNITS RETIRE

HK270306 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, over 240 cadres at the divisional level of the Wuhan PLA units have happily retired. Among these comrades, some are Eighth Route Army veterans who fought north and south on many fronts, some are old guerrillas who fought in local armed forces over a long period, and some are old Red Army veterans who participated in the 25,000 li Long March. They rendered meritorious service to the cause of the people's liberation in the revolutionary struggle over a long period and have made new contributions to realizing the socialist modernization.

At present, for the sake of promoting the growth of young and middle-aged cadres and of speeding up the units' modernization and regularization, these old comrades have voluntarily requested to step back from their leading posts. Some have submitted applications for retirement. Some of these old comrades intend to write revolutionary memoirs and others plan to participate in voluntary labor after their retirement. They will strive to do what they can for the party.

The Wuhan PLA units CCP committee has shown much concern for these retired cadres. It has earnestly made arrangements for their political, material and cultural life, and solved some concrete problems in their everyday life so that they can have peace of mind and spend their remaining years in contentment.

SICHUAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

Congress Hears Reports

HK270422 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Summary] Yesterday morning [25 February], the Fourth Session of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress held a plenary session to listen to the report given by Liu Ziyi, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, on the work of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. The plenary session also listened to the report given by Zhang Ziyang, president of the provincial higher people's court, on the work of the provincial higher people's court, and to the report given by Qin Chuanhou, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate.

"In his report, Liu Ziyi said: Since the conclusion of the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the standing committee has carried out its work in accordance with the resolution adopted at the third session on the report on the work of the standing committee and in light of our province's main tasks. Over the past 10 months, we have done the following work:

"First, we have continued to engage in local legislative work and formulated, approved and promulgated several local laws and regulations.

"Second, since the third session, the standing committee has held conferences to examine the following five work areas: economic construction; judicial work regarding economic cases; flood control and relief work and social order; cultural and educational work; and nationalities affairs in our province. These conferences listened to the reports of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate and discussed and decided some important matters.

"Third, we have gradually strengthened our contacts with provincial people's delegates and the standing committees of people's congresses of all levels.

"Fourth, in accordance with the law, we have appointed and removed a number of the personnel of the provincial people's government, the higher provincial people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, the prefectural intermediate people's courts and prefectural people's subprocuratorates. We have approved the appointments and removals of a number of chief procurators and deputy chief procurators of municipal, autonomous prefectural and county people's procuratorates and a number of members of municipal, autonomous prefectural and county procuratorial committees.

"In his report, Liu Ziyi said: The standing committee submitted to this session for examination and discussion the draft of the Sichuan provincial provisional regulation on land management, and a written explanation on the draft was given by (Ji Wengguang), vice-chairman of the provincial construction committee. The draft and explanation have been printed and distributed to all delegates. This regulation on land management was formulated in order to uphold the socialist ownership of land, strengthen land management, rationally and economically use land, protect land used in agricultural production and properly arrange for land use in all kinds of projects to promote the development of the modernized socialist construction cause. Our province has a large population and its land resources are very valuable. However, for a long period, the phenomenon of wasting and damaging land resources has been very serious. Therefore, formulating a regulation to enable all people throughout the province to treasure every inch of land and to prohibit waste and damaging of land resources is the current most urgent and important task of our province. Since we began drafting the regulation on land management in our province in 1980, we have revised it several times and sought views of relevant departments. The draft which we are now submitting to this session for examination and discussion was revised to include the views recently put forth by some prefectures and departments.

"To draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas and to make this regulation more feasible, we suggest that after this session discusses this draft, the session should authorize the standing committee to revise the draft again in accordance with the views which delegates and other departments will put forth. Then a later session could examine, discuss and adopt the revised draft and promulgate the regulation."

Yesterday morning, when Zhang Ziyang, president of the provincial higher people's court, gave the report on the work of the provincial higher people's court at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, he pointed out that our province has tidied up social order for over a year and has achieved remarkable results. Its social order has improved; however, there are still many problems concerning social order. Generally speaking, social order has not basically improved. "In compliance with the instructions of the central authorities, people's courts at all levels in our province must continue to regard tidying up social order as the center; seriously implement the line, the principles and policies which the CCP Central Committee has formulated since its third plenary session; and seriously enforce the laws and orders of the state. They must further do well in hearing criminal, civil and economic cases and give a better play to the role of trial work in comprehensively tidying up social order. They must struggle hard to strive for the remarkable improvement of social order and to create a better political situation of stability and unity for the economic readjustment and the four modernizations."

Yesterday morning, when Qin Chuanhou, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, gave the report on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, he pointed out that it is essential to strengthen the procuratorial work in the economic sphere and seriously punish economic criminals. It is necessary to investigate and handle the cases of committing graft, receiving bribes, evading and refusing to pay taxes. Particularly, it is imperative to organize a superior force to repeatedly investigate important economic criminal cases and to strictly handle them in accordance with the law. In coordination with public security organs, the procuratorial personnel must investigate the cases of smuggling, trafficking in smuggled goods, speculation and profiteering, which especially involve responsible cadres. In accordance with the law, they must quickly arrest and prosecute all offenders. In the course of handling cases, we must adhere to the principle, "all people are equal before the law," eliminate any interference and impartially enforce the law to guarantee the consolidation and development of the socialist economy.

Li Linzhi, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over today's plenary session. Tan Qilong, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and Lu Dadong, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and provincial governor, attended. Sitting at the front row of the rostrum were the executive chairmen of the session, including Li Linzhi, Wang Lizhi, (Hu Yongchang), Tang Kebi, Tong Shaosheng, Li Zhongyi, (Wang Degong), (Li Jun), (Li Lihong), (Jia Guangde), Huang Wenruo, Zhao Wenjin, (Mazha Muju) nad (Yang Jiaquan). The plenary session was attended by 1,635 delegates of the provincial people's congress, as well as by members of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee who are attending the fourth session as non-voting delegates. Others attending the fourth session as delegates who attended today's plenary session were responsible persons of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and provincial subordinate organs, advisers of the provincial advisory office and responsible persons of the standing committees of some municipal and county people's congresses.

Yesterday afternoon, the delegates of the provincial people's congress and the members of the provincial CPPCC committee conducted group discussions.

Industrial Enterprises Viewed

HK270546 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Summary] In the government work report, Governor Lu Dadong pointed out that it is essential to straighten out state-owned industrial enterprises and universally launch the labor emulation drive of comparing with, learning from and catching up with the progressives; helping each other and surpassing the progressives.

"Governor Lu Dadong said: In straightening out the state-owned industrial enterprises in an all-round way, we must now lay stress on doing five items of work well:

"First, we must straighten out and perfect the economic responsibility system, improve enterprise management and do well in all-round management planning, quality control and economic accounting work.

"Second, we must straighten out and strengthen labor discipline and strictly implement the system of rewards and penalties. We must commend and reward those staff members and workers whose attitude toward labor is good and who abide by discipline and law and achieve remarkable results. In accordance with relevant regulations, the enterprises have the right to take economic disciplinary action and administrative action against those who seriously violate labor discipline. Aggravated punishment should be meted out to those who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition. They can even be discharged.

"Third, we must straighten out financial and economic discipline and put the economic accounting system on a sound basis. All offenses and violations of financial and economic discipline must be resolutely curbed and punished. People who commit crimes of engaging in malpractices for selfish ends, in graft and in theft must be punished according to their crimes. If leaders and financial affairs personnel of an enterprise commit offenses, aggravated punishment must be meted out to them and their economic and legal responsibility must be affixed.

"Fourth, we must straighten out labor discipline and organize production according to a fixed number of people and fixed quotas. We must resolutely eliminate the phenomenon of being overstaffed and slack in work.

"Fifth, we must straighten out and build leadership groups and strengthen ideological and political education of the staff members and workers. We must gradually build a force of staff members and workers who bravely struggle for the four modernizations, have advanced ideology, are skilled, strictly observe discipline and unite and cooperate."

Lu Dadong said that it is necessary to straighten out enterprises in an all-round way by stages and in groups. This work should be completed in 2-3 years. This year, the province and relevant municipalities and prefectures must lay stress on straightening out 40 enterprises whose taxes and profits are high. Lu Dadong demanded that enterprises learn from all good experiences, including the basic experience of Daqing, and persist in launching the socialist labor emulation drive of comparing with, learning from and catching up with the progressives; helping each other; and surpassing the progressives. Attention should be regularly paid to the building of the leadership groups of enterprises. Educating the staff members and workers in the four basic principles should be carried out.

Session Concludes 28 Feb

HK010214 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress concluded in Chengdu on 28 February, having completed its agenda. The executive chairmen present at the concluding session included Tan Qilong, Du Xinyuang, An Faxiao, Liu Ziyi, Gu Zhibiao, and Wu Jinghua. Provincial CCP committee Second Secretary and Governor Lu Dadong was also present. Provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Liu Ziyi presided.

The session elected (Jiu Chunguang) vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and (Gu Xinchu) vice governor. The session also passed resolutions on the various work reports submitted to it.

The provincial CCP committee first secretary delivered a speech entitled "Take Immediate Action and Launch a Soundly-Based Decorum and Courtesy Month." The session also adopted a resolution on this topic. Liu Ziyi then declared the session closed.

SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG ON DEFENSE INDUSTRY

HK280249 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong spoke at the provincial conference on pioneering and striving for preeminence in the province's national defense industry and also the conference of party committee secretaries of the industry on 27 February. He demanded that the national defense industry enterprises set an example for industrial enterprises throughout the province and also for all fronts in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Tan Qilong said: Sichuan's national defense industry possesses great superior features. It occupies an important place in the national economy. As a result of several years of readjustment and probing, the province's national defense industry now meets the needs of the new situation; it has been shifted from a purely military product structure onto the track of producing both military and civilian products. It has now started to embark on this road.

Comrade Tan Qilong said: How and in what respects are the national defense industry enterprises to play an exemplary role? First, they must brace their revolutionary spirit and promote party and factory work style, thus setting an example in building socialist spiritual civilization. They must vigorously promote the "five stresses and four beauties" and launch the drive to learn from Lei Feng and establish a new style during the forthcoming all-people decorum and courtesy month activities. They must also seriously launch the patriotic public health and tree-planting drives, and make a success of production in a civilized environment and of security and order.

Second, they must set an example in continuing to implement the principle of combining the production of military and civilian goods and fulfilling and overfulfilling the state plans. The size of output increase of the national defense industry this year is directly related to whether the province's industry and communications production can guarantee a 3 percent increase while striving for a rise of 4 or 5 percent.

Third, they must set an example in carrying out all-round straightening out of the enterprises and accomplishing all the specific central demands in this respect. They must make plans for all-round improvement, and implement each item of the plans. In the course of straightening out the enterprises, they must perfect the economic responsibility systems, rectify labor organization and labor and financial discipline, deal resolute blows at criminal activities in the economic field, and further launch the activities of pioneering and striving for preeminence.

Fourth, they must set an example in bringing into play their superior features, developing joint undertakings and supporting industrial and agricultural production. This is the unshirkable duty of the national defense industry enterprises. These enterprises must inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of sharing weal and woe with the masses and actively support local industrial and agricultural production. So long as their own production plans are not affected, the factories should make full use of temporarily-idle equipment and technical forces to help the development of local industrial and agricultural production.

FIFTH HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL CONGRESS SESSION

Chen Lei Report

SK250624 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] According to our sources, Governor Chen Lei delivered a report on work of the provincial people's government at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress on 23 February. He said: In 1981, the implementation of our province's economic plan was relatively satisfactory. The industrial and agricultural output value increased by 1.8 percent compared with 1980. The national income increased by 3.6 percent. Per-capita income increased by 17 yuan. Per-capita consumption level increased by 11.1 percent.

With regard to this year's major tasks, Governor Chen Lei said: According to the general goal and requirements set forth by the provincial CCP committee for our province's economic development, this year's major tasks are to comprehensively implement the 10 principles for readjusting the national economy and economic building; follow the spirit of taking the situation as a whole into account, vying to overcome difficulties; giving full play to advantages and striving to make greater contributions and continuously build modernized agricultural bases mainly growing commodity grain and comprehensively developing cash crop production and diversified economy, light industrial bases emphasizing food and textile production, forestry bases emphasizing forestry management and multipurpose timber utilization, energy and chemical industrial bases emphasizing coal and petroleum production and heavy industrial bases emphasizing transformation of the machinery industry and development of the building materials industry.

Governor Chen Lei said: In the past year, our province's diversified economy made new progress as a result of our further implementation of a series of policies and principles of the CCP Central Committee for developing agriculture and our efforts to proceed from large-scale and commodity agriculture and ensure the steady development of grain production. It is estimated that the percentage of the output value of cash crops and diversified economy in the province's agricultural output value will increase from 37.5 percent in 1980 to 40 percent in 1981. With regard to defending and respecting the autonomy of production teams, our province has proceeded from our realities, stabilized and improved responsibility systems, aroused the enthusiasm of farmers for production, consolidated and developed the collective economy, better tapped our potential in agricultural production and done a relatively good job in grain procurement and loan withdrawal.

Governor Chen Lei said: Last year our province had the most serious floods, waterlogging and other natural disasters since the country's founding. However, our province's agricultural output value was almost a record. Last year, our provinces' grain, soybean and millet output surpassed 26 billion jin. Maintaining previous record areas specializing in growing certain crops has given fuller play to their advantages. Bin, Bayan, Hailun and Nehe Counties each handed over 100 million jin of soybeans to the state. This was rarely seen in the past 20 years. Most cash crops had a bumper harvest. The output of oil-bearing crops, sugar beets, flax and flue-cured tobacco increased substantially and surpassed past records. Last year our afforestation acreage increased 5.6 percent compared with the previous year, and the forest cultivation and regeneration plans were overfulfilled.

When discussing the need to readjust the agricultural structure and accelerate the building of our agricultural bases, Governor Chen Lei said: We should do a good job in readjusting the agricultural structure under the guidance of a plan; handle well the relations between grain production and developing cash crop production and a diversified economy; handle well the relations among the state, collectives and individuals; implement the principle of insisting on grain production and actively developing a diversified economy; gradually implement the provincial CCP committee's three-thirds system that says the output value of grain, cash crops and diversified economy each account for a third; and fulfill the strategic plan for comprehensively developing agriculture, industry and commerce.

As far as our province is concerned, grain acreage should be quickly developed and corn-producing areas should not reduce too much corn acreage to ensure a steady, continuous increase in grain, soybean and millet production.

To develop cash crop production, we must persistently fulfill the production plan and give consideration to processing capacity and market trends to avoid product overstocking caused by indiscriminate development. It is necessary to actively enlarge the proportion of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries, and give equal importance to agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. To develop animal husbandry, we should go all out to do a good job in hog, cattle, sheep, horse, poultry and livestock breeding and strive to transfer hog and cattle production from declining to increasing. Farms communes and brigades should be assigned breeding and procurement tasks to ensure steady development of hog production and guarantee procurement and purchasing according to plans. Suburban areas should implement the principle of emphasizing vegetable production and developing other nonstaple food production, fulfill the acreage plan and do a good job in arranging the variety, amount and time of vegetable supplies.

Market Situation Viewed

SK270448 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] In the provincial government work report delivered by Chen Lei, provincial governor, at the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress on 23 February, urban and rural markets were discussed. Governor Chen Lei said: Our province has expanded the circulation of commodities to promote industrial and agricultural production. In our efforts to readjust the economy, we have given play to the supplementary role of the markets on the premise that the planned economy is upheld, thus clearing the way for circulation, improving the situation in purchasing and marketing, and invigorating urban and rural markets. Retail sales of commodities are expected to be 10.3 billion yuan, an 11.1 percent increase over the previous year. The increase is higher than the average national increase. The province's procurement of industrial goods is 6.6 percent greater than in the previous year because our enterprises have oriented their sales to the needs of our province and sold more to our own province. Its procurement of farm and sideline products exceeds the previous year. The province has also witnessed greater increases in the procurement of key products -- a 63 percent increase in flue-cured tobacco, a 16 percent increase in sheep wool, a 25 percent increase in cattle hide and a 20.7 percent increase in flax. The procurement of minor oil-bearing seeds, fresh eggs, fowl, and aquatic products has also increased. Grain and oil markets have been stable, more grains have been sold on markets and the results are better than in the previous year. Sales of 22 key commodities, including sewing machines, bicycles, television sets, washing machines, wristwatches, soaps, washing powder, sugar, white wine, cigarettes, matches, wool fabric and cotton cloth, have increased markedly.

Governor Chen Lei said: Collective and individual commercial trades in urban and rural areas have developed fairly rapidly. Invigorated village fairs are a supplement to state commercial shops. Governments at all levels have strengthened their price control and price inspections and consolidation. Market prices fluctuated for a period last year. After exerting efforts, we have basically stabilized the prices. Initial successes have been won in correcting the phenomenon of unauthorized price rises, disguised price hikes and inflating prices.

Governor Chen Lei said: Our province has also achieved new successes in foreign trade. Since last year, we have become a province directly handling some of our foreign trade businesses. Our procurement of export goods and the volume of exports and imports have exceeded our targets.

Governor Reviews Industry

SK270253 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] At the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, Governor Chen Lei reviewed the province's 1981 industrial development. He said: In 1981, the province maintained steady industrial progress in the course of readjustment. The province's 1981 industrial output was 22.74 million yuan, an increase of 2.5 percent over the previous year. Light industry developed rather rapidly in 1981; total industrial output value increased 13.6 percent over 1980. Output of major light industrial products increased over the previous year; production of 41 products including sugar, dairy products, cigarettes, bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches, washing machines, televisions and radios all increased more than 10 percent over 1980. The quality of most industrial goods was upgraded; products meeting market demands increased; and more and more products were designated as being of good quality or won quality medals.

Heavy industrial production, after readjustment of the service orientation, began to pick up. The state-assigned production plans for 1981 for timber and coal were fulfilled. New achievements were scored in electricity production, transportation, geological prospecting, posts and telecommunications and other services. Oil production at the Daqing oilfield remained high and stable.

In discussing industrial production for 1982, Governor Chen Lei said: This year, we must continue to readjust the industrial structure, vigorously promote consumer goods-oriented light industry, develop the processing industry and pay special attention to production of sugar, candy, foods, tobacco, wine, textiles, wooden furniture, household electrical appliances and construction materials. We must make good use of our rich natural endowments.

In manufacturing and processing industrial goods, we must try in every possible way to upgrade product quality, strive to lower material consumption and labor input, improve the competitiveness of products and strive for optimum economic efficiency. From now on, we must base all our economic measures on economic efficiency and give priority to this over everything else.

The projected industrial growth for 1982 is to guarantee a 3 percent increase and to strive for a 4 or 5 percent increase. We must overcome all difficulties to achieve a 4 or 5 percent increase. To meet the demands of people's livelihood, production of consumer goods should be accelerated. The province's 1982 light industrial plan calls for a 10 percent increase to make light industrial output account for 40 percent of the province's total industrial output. Heavy industry must achieve at least a little growth this year. This calls for the machinery industry to readjust its product mix, reform its backward technology and equipment and improve its management system. This also calls for increased production of coal, petroleum and electricity. We must get rid of the passive position of the energy shortage as soon as possible.

Session Continues

SK270442 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting this morning at the theater of the provincial exhibition hall. Zhang Ruilin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, chaired the meeting. The agenda of the meeting included: 1) Ni Wei, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, to deliver a report on the work of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; 2) Zhao Yunpeng, president of the provincial higher people's court, to deliver a report on the work of the provincial higher people's court; 3) (Yu Jian), acting chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, to deliver a report on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate; and 4) (Zha Shusen), director of the provincial forest management bureau, to give an explanation on the draft resolution on launching the all-people voluntary afforestation campaign in response to the call of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC.

Vice Chairman Ni Wei's report on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee consisted of six parts: 1) legal work; 2) listening to and discussing the provincial government work report, deciding on some major issues and inspecting the implementation of resolutions; 3) personnel appointments and removals; 4) completing county-level direct elections; 5) contacts with the people's deputies and the masses; and 6) strengthening ties with the standing committees of municipal and county people's congresses.

At the end of the report, Vice Chairman Ni Wei said: The major tasks for the standing committee of the provincial people's congress in 1982 are to focus our efforts on the establishment of the material and spiritual civilizations, doing our work vigorously in accordance with the resolutions of this session; to make a success of local legislation work, especially economic legislation work, for which we should organize and urge departments concerned to intensify the propaganda and education on democracy and the legal system and strengthen supervision over and inspection of the implementation of law and various resolutions; to inspect regularly the work of the people's congresses and their standing committees, continue to strengthen the ties with deputies and to give play to their roles; to make good arrangements for inspection and investigation work and to urge the people across the province to make new contributions to the implementation of the resolutions approved at this session, the development of socialist democracy, the strengthening of the socialist legal system and the establishment of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

The executive chairmen of the meeting were Li Jianbai, Wang Yilun, Zhang Ruilin, (Jiang Yunfa), (Yu Hongda), (Meng Chuansheng); (Wang Haiyan), (Ma Hongyu), (Li Liang), (Wang Hongtu) and (Li Huaisen).

The report on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee was discussed in small groups in the afternoon. Members to the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee attended the morning's meeting as observers.

Congress Session Ends

SK010933 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] According to our reporter, following the third plenary meeting held this afternoon, the Fourth Session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress successfully completed its agenda and concluded. During the 6-day meeting, which began 23 February, participating deputies fully exercised their democratic right and, in their capacity as masters of the state, discussed the reports given by Governor Chen Lei on provincial government work; by Vice Governor Xie Yunqing on implementing the final 1981 financial accounts and the 1982 budget; by Ni Wei, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on the standing committee's work; and by personnel of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate on their work.

During their discussions, deputies spoke out freely, adopted an earnest attitude toward questions and assumed a high sense of responsibility so that the session was filled with a lively atmosphere from beginning to end. Attending the plenary meeting, held at the theater of the provincial exhibition hall this afternoon, were 805 deputies. Ni Wei, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting, at which participants approved the resolutions on the provincial people's government work report, the final 1981 provincial financial accounts, the 1982 provincial financial budget, the standing committee work report of the provincial people's congress, the work reports of the provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate, the provincial voluntary tree-planting campaign in response to the call issued by the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC and on motion examinations of the motion examination committee. The meeting also approved the resolutions on dismissing (Ren Gemin) and (Lin Chao) from their posts as permanent members of the fifth provincial people's congress and (Zhan Huichuan) from his post as president of the Nenjiang Prefectural Intermediate People's Court.

The session elected Lu Guang as an additional vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee; (Yu Jian) as provincial chief procurator, whose case will be submitted for approval to the National Supreme People's Procuratorate and the National People's Congress Standing Committee; a president of the Nenjiang Prefectural Intermediate People's Court; and a chief procurator of the Daxinganling prefectural office. All other personnel changes were approved at the meeting.

Among executive chairmen attending the meeting held this afternoon were Li Lian, Zhao Dezun, Wang Zhao, Ni Wei, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Qian, Liu Huixian, Wang Zhaozhi, Bai Qing, (Zhu Xianzhang), (Zhang Ruigang) and (Li Yingjun).

LI DESHENG JOINS LIAONING COURTESY CAMPAIGN

SK010454 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The curtain of the prelude of a mammoth all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign was drawn in Shenyang. In early spring, when Shenyang was bathed in genial sunshine and spring breezes, a mammoth, strong all-people decorum and courtesy month campaign began throughout the municipality. Today, about 900,000 CYL members, youths and juveniles in Shenyang municipality attended large-scale CYL and Young Pioneer brigade activities of emulating Lei Feng and establishing new work styles.

Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, Liaoning Province and Shenyang municipality including Li Desheng, Liao Hansheng, Chen Puru and Li Tao removed garbage on the streets with youths and juveniles. Over 10,000 cadres and fighters of the Shenyang PLA units and leading organs under the Shenyang PLA units in Shenyang also participated in voluntary labor.

BRIEFS

LIAONING AFFORESTATION CIRCULAR -- The Liaoning Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular mobilizing people throughout the province to implement the all-people voluntary afforestation campaign. The provincial government also established a provincial afforestation commission with Governor Chen Puru as its chairman. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82 SK]

LIAONING ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTION -- The Liaoning Provincial People's Government recently issued an emergency circular banning illegal construction. The circular stipulates that urban housing development should be based on a unified urban development plan. Enterprises, PLA units and residents are banned from illegally occupying passageways, streets, public grasslands and construction sites taken over for use by the state or to build on them. Illegal construction that has already begun must immediately end. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82 SK]

PRC RETURNS TO 'HARD-LINE' POLICY TOWARD U.S.

OW261309 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chinese communists do not seem to like anybody these days. When the Soviet Union asked for reopening of border talks the Chinese communists' silence was thunderous. Not long ago, Peiping remarked that there was nothing new and no reason for discussion of the disputed frontier. Meanwhile, the Chinese communists have shown increasing hostility toward the United States. Americans declined to hand over Taiwan, so the Chinese communists have returned to their hard line of describing the United States as a superpower and not much better than the Soviet Union.

Teng Hsiao-ping recently remarked that Red China could get along without the United States. Other Chinese communist leaders have threatened to downgrade the U.S. relationship. Their vice minister of foreign affairs said U.S. relations are entering a period of crisis. Behind all this is the Chinese communists' determination to terminate U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China. They falsely maintain that the United States agreed to this when it recognized Red China. On the contrary, the United States refused to accept this communist demand. It broke relations with the Republic of China, gave notice of terminating the mutual defense treaty and pulled military forces out of Taiwan. That was all.

The United States refused to accept the arms sales prohibition, nor did the United States agree to the proposition that Taiwan belongs to the Chinese communists. It merely acknowledged that this is the Chinese communists' position. At one time, the Chinese communists translated this in the sense that the United States took note of their stand. That is correct. Later they maintained that the United States accepted the Red Chinese position. That is false.

Subsequently the Congress of the United States passed and President Carter signed the Taiwan Relations Act. This permits the United States to supply the Republic of China with defensive weapons. It also provides that the United States would oppose any attempt to unify China by other than peaceful means. Any attack on Taiwan or any blockade or embargo directed at the island would be viewed by the U.S. Government as a disturbance of the Asian and Pacific peace.

This means the U.S. Government could not accept the Chinese communists' terms without violating American law. The Shanghai communique of President Nixon and Chou En-lai was only an executive agreement as far as the United States was concerned. Jimmy Carter's recognition of Red China was also an Executive order. It was not a treaty; it had no Congressional sanction. So the Taiwan Relations Act is superior to either the Shanghai communique or the recognition order. It is the law of the land of the United States. Only a treaty can stand on the same level as an act of Congress, and no treaty is involved.

Talks on Taiwan arms sales between the United States and Red China apparently are deadlocked. They could not possibly satisfy the Chinese communists. Nothing could except the handing over of Taiwan for communization. So Teng Hsiao-ping and other Chinese communists are compelled to bluster and blush.

Teng said the Chinese communists could get along quite well without the United States and that they do not need American assistance to oppose an invasion by the Russians. No invasion is really in sight. The Soviets are not so stupid as to become involved in a ground war on the Chinese mainland. They are having enough trouble with Afghanistan. But Red China does need the United States if it is to proceed with modernization, and Teng is committed to that course. If Teng does not at least continue trying to modernize he will be compelled to retire.

So when the United States refuses to bow to Chinese communist demands, there is not a whole lot Teng can do. If he downgrades ambassadors to charge d'affaires, what difference does that make? Such business as each side wishes to conduct with the other will still go on.

Red China's hostility toward Americans is solely due to the fact that it has not gotten what it wanted. Taiwan first, then free weapons and American aid and technology for Teng's modernization. Is such a friend really worth having? That is a question Americans must ask themselves about their relationship with Red China.

PRC PLANNING TO LAUNCH 'HUMAN WAVE' OFFENSIVE

OW251323 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] According to reports from authorities concerned in Taipei, the communist bandits are conspiring to launch a human wave offensive to disrupt Taiwan's social order and economic development. It was disclosed that the group in charge of the work against Taiwan, which is directly under the bogus State Council, is forcing the people in the coastal provinces of Chekiang, Fukian and Kwangtung to form so-called relative-visiting and peace corps groups to cross the Taiwan Strait in large numbers using fishing vessels and small boats.

On the surface, they are seen to be defecting to our government, but their real purpose is to disrupt Taiwan's social order and burden its economy with the sudden swarms of people. The communist bandits could thereby create an impression that Taiwan is in chaos and thus achieve their goal of occupying Taiwan without firing a shot.

Units concerned have been closely watching this development and have worked out specific programs to deal head-on blows to the communist bandits' scheme to launch a human wave offensive.

CHINA POST VIEWS U.S. DECISION ON ARMS SALES

OW010837 Taipei CHINA POST in English 24 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "China Notes"]

[Text] There is good reason to suspect that Peiping's leaders thoroughly detest the WALL STREET JOURNAL's "China Notes" which are published each week. There have been several reports discussing Communist China's policy concerning the sale of American arms to the Republic of China. One Peiping statement declares: "The Chinese Government will never accept any unilateral decision made by the U.S. Government."

Frank Ching, author of "China Notes," reports that Communist China considers global issues much more important than the Taiwan problem, but is forced to take a strong stand on Taiwan because of pronouncements by U.S. officials and the American media. One Peiping official explained that Red China cannot publicly renounce the possible use of force to obtain the unification of Taiwan and the mainland because to do so under foreign pressure would infringe its sovereignty.

It is obvious that the U.S. decision to sell weapons to the Republic of China clearly puts the ball in Peiping's court. One escape hatch is to protest in principle to the sales but not let the protest interfere with Peiping's relations with the United States. The alternative would be to downgrade relations with Washington, with repercussions which are difficult to foresee.

Some Western European diplomats fear a drastic weakening of Peiping's relations with Washington could precipitate changes in Red China's foreign and economic policies and affect the status of "Vice Chairman" Teng Hsiao-ping. Peiping's protest warned: "The U.S. Government has announced its decision to sell airplanes to Taiwan at a time when bilateral talks are going on. The government hereby lodges a strong protest. The whole question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is a major issue affecting China sovereignty. The Government will never accept any unilateral decision made by the U.S. Government."

It should be remembered that U.S. President Reagan is pledged to uphold the Taiwan Relations Act which was passed by Congress in early 1979. Under this act the United States assumed the obligation to supply defensive weapons to Taiwan.

As we have pointed out several times, Peiping's offer of autonomy to Taiwan reflects a lack of realism in Peiping. Under Peiping's terms for unification, Peiping could refuse arms to Taiwan, which would make unification an empty gesture. The logical solution, indeed the inevitable solution, is for the Republic of China to return to power on the mainland as the rightful government of all of China.

COMMENTARY ON SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE ANNIVERSARY

OW280759 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Station commentary: "Barren Marriage"]

[Text] The Shanghai communique, which marked the beginning of a new China policy of the United States, will be 10-years old tomorrow. That policy calls for a close relationship with Communist China as a part of the U.S. grand strategy to check Soviet expansionism. Most people prefer to call it the playing of the Communist China card. The card playing started with the establishment of liaison offices in each other's capitals and culminated in the exchange of ambassadors between the United States and Communist China.

The Republic of China, a faithful U.S. ally of long standing, was unceremoniously shoved aside in the process to the tremendous damage of U.S. credibility as a trustworthy ally.

An objective observer cannot fail to see that this new China policy has not worked to America's advantage. On the contrary, it has been counterproductive. An indication of this is the fact that the Soviet Union made greater advances during the past decade than in any other comparative period in the postwar world. Vietnam and the rest of Indochina is now firmly locked in the Soviet orbit. So are Ethiopia, Angola and Afghanistan. In Latin America, the Soviet-backed Castro regime has become more active in exporting communist revolution to its neighbors and other parts of the world. Right now, the Cubans are trying to topple the pro-American government in El Salvador.

What has Communist China done to help prevent these developments? Absolutely nothing. On the contrary, Peiping collaborated with the Soviet Union in bringing about the communization of Indochina. Today, the search for close collaboration between Washington and Peiping is as remote as ever. As a matter of fact, the Chinese communist regime has resumed name-calling against the United States and threatened to play the Soviet card.

What has gone wrong? To begin with, Communist China never intended to serve America's strategic interest. What they want from the United States is noninterference when they decide to invade Taiwan and possible American economic and technical assistance for their four modernizations. The Chinese communists still regard the United States as an enemy, although an enemy of tomorrow for the time being, because everything the United States stands for is anathema to them. Besides, Communist China can never play the role the United States has intended because of its backwardness. The fact that another power struggle is unfolding on the Chinese mainland shows that the communist regime can never become a major power able to tip the balance of power.

EXECUTIVE YUAN INSTRUCTION ON SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT

OW261317 Taipei CHINA POST in English 23 Feb 82 p 12

[Text] The Executive Yuan said yesterday that it has directed the departments concerned to watch closely the possibility that Communist China may send a softball team to participate in the fifth international women's softball championship, to be held in Taipei. It also said that the Chinese-Taipei Softball Association will receive help from the government with its hosting of the games.

The Executive Yuan made the above statement in a written reply to Legislator Tsai Sheng-pang's interpellation about the matter. Tsai urged the Executive Yuan to act quickly to thwart the communists' united front plot carried out by sending a team to participate in the championships. According to the Executive Yuan, the Chinese-Taipei Softball Association has begun to prepare for the possible stratagems the Peiping regime may use in connection with the softball tournament.

TA KUNG PAO ON ANNIVERSARY OF SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE

HK280822 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 28 Feb 82 p 2

["Review of the Week" column by Kung Yao-wen: "A Look at Sino-U.S. Relations on the 10th Anniversary of the Shanghai Communique"]

[Text] The Shanghai Communique Signed 10 Years Ago

Yesterday, 27 February, was the 10th anniversary of former U.S. President Nixon's visit to China and the signing of the Sino-U.S. Shanghai communique. During the past 10 years, Ford and Carter assumed the Presidency and now the Reagan administration is in power. At present, Sino-U.S. relations have stagnated. Moreover, due to the fact that the Reagan administration has insisted on selling weapons to Taiwan and tried to recreate "two China's," relations between China and the United States cannot but be at a low ebb and are facing an unpredictable crisis.

Since the publication of the Shanghai communique, China has repeatedly stressed that it unswervingly upholds the spirit of the joint communique. The United States also emphasized in the joint communique: "Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait maintain that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The U.S. Government does not take exception to such a stand. It reiterates its concern that the Chinese people themselves will peacefully solve the Taiwan problem." It is a statement written in black and white that cannot be distorted.

The Obstacle to Sino-U.S. Relations -- Arms Sales to Taiwan

At present, from the problem of selling weapons to Taiwan, we find that the policy of the Reagan administration is more retrograde than that of the two previous presidents. The fact that it has insisted on selling weapons to Taiwan actually means interference in China's internal affairs and is an attempt to create "two China's." Beijing is not at all happy about it. This is the main reason why Sino-U.S. relations are at a low ebb.

Since Nixon's visit to China and the establishment of Sino-U.S. relations, relations between these two countries have followed a tortuous course. Due to the joint efforts of the governments and people of the two countries, China and the United States established their diplomatic relations 3 years ago. Thereafter, relations between the two countries in politics, economy, culture, science, technology and various fields developed widely and effectively. Sino-U.S. relations over the past 10 years were beneficial to the two countries and enjoyed the support of the Chinese and American peoples.

However, today there is an obstacle on the road of development of Sino-U.S. relations, that is, U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The United States believes that according to its "Taiwan Relations Act," it has the right supply Taiwan with those weapons. It has actually imposed the law on China. The fact that the United States has imposed a domestic law on international affairs and involved the PRC is the key reason why Beijing resolutely opposes what the United States is doing. Beijing has explicitly expressed its stand: Since the United States has recognized that the PRC is the sole legal government and Taiwan is part of China and that the United States desires to see the peaceful reunification of mainland China and Taiwan, it should not sell weapons to the Taiwan authorities, who rule a part of China. Apart from that, the United States also realizes that the possibility of Taiwan using modern U.S. weapons to oppose mainland China cannot be ruled out. If the United States persists in selling weapons to Taiwan, it will naturally interfere in China's internal affairs.

Moreover, Beijing has also repeatedly stressed that with regard to the Taiwan problem, what it likes the United States to do is to respect China's sovereignty and avoid interfering in China's internal affairs. This is a principle that cannot be changed, and is the norm of relations between the two countries. However, as for the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, Beijing has also adopted a reasonable attitude. It has stressed that under the prerequisite that the United States respects China's sovereignty and avoids interfering in its internal affairs, the problem can be solved through consultation.

Beijing's Position

Last month, Reagan sent his special envoy Holdridge to Beijing to hold talks with senior officials in Beijing. No agreements were reached, but the talks did not break down either. It was only reported that China and the United States would continue discussing the problem.

Early this month, Beijing published a XINHUA commentary stating the Beijing was willing to discuss the problem of deadline with the United States so as to terminate U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. The U.S. State Department rejected this proposal.

Beijing still hopes that the Reagan administration will avoid acting willfully on the problem of arms sales and that both sides should hold talks to find a way out for the settlement of the problem.

However, it is undeniable that relations between the two countries are truly facing a crisis. China has told the Reagan administration time and again that it should take the overall situation into consideration, proceed from the viewpoint of world strategy and avoid harming Sino-U.S. relations. But Reagan always thinks of his "promise" made during the presidential campaign that he will honor U.S. commitments to Taiwan. It should be pointed out that after Reagan came to power, some senior officials in Washington, including Reagan himself, also promised that they would honor the Sino-U.S. joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations. Which promise is more important? When dealing with relations with China, which promise should they take as the norm of their actions? This is a watershed which determines whether the Reagan administration has adopted a progressive or retrograde policy toward the development of Sino-U.S. relations.

The United States Should Ponder China's Position

Deng Xiaoping recently told Sihanouk in Beijing that it is completely wrong for the U.S. Government to think that China wants to rely on the United States. This has voiced the aspirations of 1 billion Chinese. After the founding of new China, China had dealings with the United States for many years. Did China cherish any illusion about the United States? Does China intend to play the U.S. "card" and regard it as an ace in dealing with the Soviet Union? Only some naive conservatives in the United States would stupidly think that China wants to rely on the United States.

With regard to the problem of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, China has adopted a firm policy. Last month, Li Xiannian stressed: "China will absolutely not tolerate anyone who attempts to encroach upon our country's sovereignty, interfere in our country's internal affairs and block the reunification of our country. China will never allow anyone to do so." This is China's clear-cut stand.

Today, the day that marks the 10th anniversary of the Sino-U.S. Shanghai communique, we still hope that the United States will carefully ponder China's principled stand and reasonable position and avoid rash retrogression of relations between the two countries. Otherwise, the United States will commit a gross mistake.

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